THE TIMES

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Summit 'a move towards world monetary meeting'

By Sarah Hogg and Henry Stanhope

A series of international financial meetings are planned to take forward the agreements at last week's economic summit in London, it emerged last night as the western leaders headed for home to a chorus of conflicting reactions to the five declarations the summit produced – on democratic values, East-West relations, the Gulf War, international terrorism and the final economic communiqué.

A senior United States official described the summit as a step towards a world monetary conference, probably in 1986 or 1987. The French Government in particular is still pressing for a repeat of the major Bretton Woods meeting which created the postwar international financial system.

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund's key committee is expected to take up many of the summiteers' proposals on international debt, which formed a central part of the final communiqué.

Mrs Thatcher and other British ministers yesterday expressed their satisfaction with the results of the summit. Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, reaffirmed his confidence that interest rates would be reduced. There was no disagreement about the need to reduce the United States budget deficit, he said, but it was not customary to single out the policies of any one country in the communique.

The "very high degree" of consensus reached by the heads of government would have been unthinkable several years ago, he added on the BBC Radio programme, *The World This Weekend*.

But criticism came from Mr Denis Healey the shadow Foreign Secretary, who accused Mrs Thatcher of ignoring her chance to get the world's most powerful leaders to take action to avert a financial crash which could double unemployment

Guns seized, page 2
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Frank Johnson, back page

and condemn millions of people to starvation. Only the French government had made any attempt to persuade the summit leaders to fact the ral problems of unemployment and debt, he told a Labour Party conference in Leeds.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, described it as the "dodge-it" summit and there was further criticism from Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Chancellor.

The gathering of world leaders, he said on BBC Radio, had achieved nothing. The Prime Minister had missed a major opportunity to promote the kind of world recovery that such meetings were supposed to discuss and, if possible, to move towards.

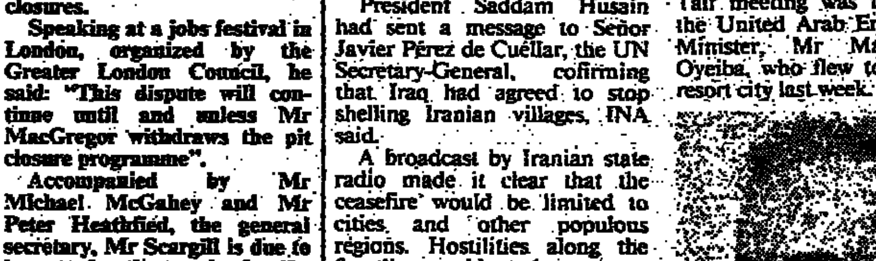
On multi-year rescheduling of debts, he said all depended on the conditions demanded. If the heads of government required the debtor nations to adjust their finances "as if they were a sweet stall or newspaper kiosk" or urged them to spend less and cut back on their public services, not only would it cause more suffering in those countries but would actually exacerbate the world economic crisis. What was wanted was an overall solution to enable the debtor countries to expand their economies, he said.

Meanwhile, there was quite satisfaction at the Foreign Office with the declaration on terrorism, which, while falling short of any commitments to specific proposals, was being seen as the kind of action needed to give political impetus to British demands for international cooperation.

That cooperation between intelligence organizations and foreign ministries could be achieved at a lower level, after the general expression of support given by the heads of government.

Previous summit declarations against the hijacking of airliners and against kidnapping have led to action being taken within the summit framework and eventually to a decline in these crimes.

Among those who left for home yesterday was President Reagan, who earlier held a short press conference on the lawns of the US Ambassador's residence in Regent's Park.



President and Mrs Reagan bid farewell at Heathrow airport yesterday.

More die in sorties around temple

From Michael Hamlyn
Delhi

As the death toll continued to mount, skirmishes went on through the weekend between security forces and Sikh extremists in and around the Golden Temple of Amritsar, despite efforts since Tuesday evening to clean the complex out. Twenty-four rebels were killed.

Troops found themselves under fire again from the premises of the temple management committee and three people were injured. The Army rushed back into the building, killing six rebels and seizing light machine guns, self-loading rifles, carbines and AK rifles. In the narrow streets round the temple, five other extremists were killed in an area known as Brahmbuta Akhara. Carbines and an AK rifle were recovered.

At Tarn Taran, 25 miles outside Amritsar, 12 people died in a shootout. Eight were members of the security forces. Another extremist was killed in Patiala district after firing on security forces.

The Government was at pains to deny detailed reports of a mutiny said to have taken place in Ganganagar across the Punjab border in Rajasthan. As many as 400 soldiers were alleged to have been killed when they were inspired by a former brigadier who had rushed to his old unit from Amritsar to incite them to revolt. "There was no mutiny", a government spokesman said.

Elsewhere in Punjab, there was an attempt to restore a semblance of normality, by lifting the curfew in the main towns for a few hours. There was only one report of trouble when Hindus and Sikhs pelted each other with stones in Jullunder during the three-hour curfew break.

In Delhi, members of the Akali Dal, the Sikh political party, took a message to Giani Zail Singh in the presidential palace urging him to resign.

Mrs Irinda Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, admitted yesterday that the invasion was not an easy decision to take.

She was adamant that President Zail Singh was not going to resign. "I don't think that he will, so why should we consider the question?"

● MP quits: Amarinder Singh, a Sikh member of Mrs Gandhi's party and confidant of the President, yesterday resigned from Parliament and the party in protest. He is the first MP from the ruling party to quit over the affair (Reuter, AFP and AP report).

Meanwhile, an eminent Sikh author has alleged that more than 1,000 Sikhs, including women and children, were killed in the temple assault.

Khushwant Singh, said he had received reliable information from an official visitor to the temple.

Storming a fortress, page 6
Photographs and London demonstration, back page

Cot cover found in baby hunt

The police search for Louise Brown, who disappeared on May 28 aged 15 days, after her parents' car was reported stolen, centred yesterday on examination of a maroon carrycot cover found on a beach, near Seaford, East Sussex. The baby, thought to have Down's Syndrome, disappeared in a maroon carrycot.

In London a couple, understood to be Louise's aunt and uncle, were released after taking part in identity parades.

Dublin protest

The Irish Republic has protested to Britain over comments made by a Northern Ireland judge when he acquitted three Royal Ulster Constabulary officers of murdering an IRA terrorist **Page 2**

Claim disputed

British companies are winning only 25 per cent of North Sea orders, though the Govenment is claiming 70 per cent: says a new oil industry pressure group **Page 15**

Radon danger

A warning that naturally occurring radon gas in poorly ventilated buildings can cause cancer has been reinforced by two studies in the United States **Page 3**

Swapo arrests

South African security police arrested almost all the "internal" leadership of the South West Africa Peoples Organization (Swapo) in Namibia for holding an alleged illegal meeting **Page 6**

Scotch tax

Scotch whisky distillers face an extra £40m tax bill this year – equivalent to 28p a bottle – because of changes in the Budget **Page 15**

Bedside visit

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, flew from the London summit to Padua to the bedside of Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party leader, who is in a coma **Page 6**

Degree of choice

Three years at work could be a better preparation than a university degree course for some school leavers, says a guide to courses and job prospects **Page 3**

Taylor out

Bob Taylor, the Derbyshire wicketkeeper, has lost his place in the England team for the First Test against the West Indies at Edgbaston on Thursday **Page 19**

Russians snub call for talks

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union dismissed yesterday the call for long term dialogue issued by the western summit in London, saying the leaders of the western nations had adopted "grandiloquent political statements" to cover up their disagreements.

Tass had sabotaged any chance of renewed dialogue on Friday by saying that any "gesture" toward Moscow at the London summit would be intended to impress the United States and reassure west european opinion.

Soviet commentators said yesterday that the call for dialogue was electioneering by President Reagan, who was trying to impose Washington's "Aggressive militarist policy on America's allies" while creating the semblance of western political unity.

The comments followed an abrupt dismissal of President Reagan's Dublin speech last week offering to take up Moscow's long standing proposal for a non aggression pact.

"The Kremlin seems to be turning away every western proposal as a trick," one diplomat said.

Tass said the London summit, like the Williamsburg summit last year, had witnessed "bitter verbal battles" between President Reagan and his allies over United States interest rates and its Budget deficit. "The capitalist countries are unable to work out a common approach to the problems which confront them."

Soviet comments appeared designed to draw a contrast with the Comecon summit, which opens tomorrow in Moscow, and which is expected to adopt an agreed statement after many months of behind the scenes wrangling.

Pravda said yesterday that the London summit had resembled "a consultation at a sickbed", with consensus on the diagnosis but "fears of complications and agreement that no miracle cure exists for the ailments of capitalism".

Tass said discussion of Third World debts had been "acrimonious". The summit declaration on terrorism could be used against Third World nations which had displeased the United States.

Compromise ruled out by Scargill

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

Mr Arthur Scargill yesterday moved to quash optimistic reports that the National Union of Mineworkers was working towards a settlement of the 13-week strike by declaring that there would be no "compromise" on pit closures.

Speaking at a jobs festival in London, organized by the Greater London Council, he said: "This dispute will continue until and unless Mr MacGregor withdraws the pit closure programme".

Accompanied by Mr Michael McGahey and Mr Peter Heathfied, the general secretary, Mr Scargill is due to have a fourth round of talks this week with the National Coal Board and yesterday introduced a "shopping list" of further demands.

These include a settlement of the pay dispute, early retirement, a shorter working week and extra holidays. In mentioning these Mr Scargill was indicating that a settlement of the strike is a long way off.

He also made it clear that any deal reached in the secret negotiations would have to be referred for approval to a re-called session of the union's militant delegate conference.

Coal stocks, page 2

Iraq calls on UN to oversee ceasefire in Gulf

Manama, Bahrain (AFP and AP) – Iraq has called on the United Nations to oversee the agreement between Iran and Iraq to stop attacking each other's civilain zones, the Iraqi news agency INA said yesterday.

President Saddam Husain had sent a message to Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN Secretary-General, cofirming that Iraq had agreed to stop shelling Iranian villages, INA said.

A broadcast by Iranian state radio made it clear that the ceasefire would be limited to cities and other populous regions. Hostilities along the frontline would continue.

According to the Iranian new agency, IRNA, Señor Pérez de Cuéllar had asked Iran and Iraq to respond by today to his appeal to stop the attacks by 1a.m GMT tomorrow.

Iran previously has spurned mediation attempts by the Organization of Islamic Conference, the non-aligned nations group, the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council countries and others.

Irna said President Khamenei had asked Señor Pérez de Cuéllar to send a delegation immediately "to determine who is the violator" in the latest round of retaliatory attacks and counter-attacks on border cities.

The strikes began after an Iraqi air raid lat Tuesday on the west Iranian border town of Baneh, where the Iranians said 325 people were killed and 300 wounded. Iran responded by shelling the Iraqi port city of Basra and other communities.

No bombing of cities was reported by either side yesterday.

Oil ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council began arriving in Taif, Saudi Arabia, yesterday for an emergency conference to deal with the menace to oil shipping. The Taif meeting was initiated by the United Arab Emirates' Oil Minister, Mr Mana Saeed Oyeiba, who flew to the Saudi resort city last week.

Señor Pérez de Cuéllar: Fruitful mediation

Meanwhile, an unidentified fighter aircraft attacked a Kuwaiti oil tanker north-west of the Strait of Hormuz yesterday. The 294,739-ton Kazimah is owned by the Kuwait Oil Tanker Company. Its chairman, Mr Abdel-Fattah al-Badr, said the attack started a small fire which the crew managed to "extinguish at once". The vessel was empty at the time.

● AMMAN (AP) – Señor Pérez de Cuellar confirmed last night that he and his top staff had "a very fortunate" escape from being shot down by Syrian missiles as their helicopter flew over Lebanon's Bekaa valley.

Argentina condemns Britain

From Douglas Tweedale
Buenos Aires

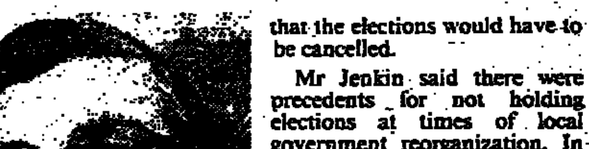
President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina for the second time in less than a week yesterday attacked what he called Britain's "inflexibility and unwillingness to negotiate" a peaceful solution to the Falklands dispute. He was speaking as the Government declared a national holiday to mark a "day of reaffirmation of Argentine rights to the Malvinas islands".

President Alfonsin said, in a prepared speech read simultaneously at three military ceremonies: "Our way is not war, but in the name of our dead we will not cease a single instant in our claims. Let no one confuse pacifism with abandonment, let no one confuse diplomacy with weakness."

On Friday, the President told a Spanish radio station that the situation in the Falklands dispute was "bad, very bad".

A political pact signed between the Government and Opposition parties last week also contained signals of a toughening Argentine stance on the Falklands.

The pact stated: "In any diplomatic negotiation with Great Britain, the topic of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia and the Sandwich Islands must be included."



Bill faces close Lords vote

Jenkin not to extend GLC's life

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday made clear his opposition to extending the life of the Greater London Council and metropolitan counties for a year to placate critics of his legislation to abolish next year's elections to the authorities.

With the Government facing a close vote, and possibly defeat, tonight in the House of Lords on the Bill paving the way to the abolition of the councils in 1986, opinion has been growing in Conservative and poopsition circles that it may have to drop the plan to put in nominated borough and district councillors to run the councils for the final 11 months of their life if it is to get the measure through Parliament.

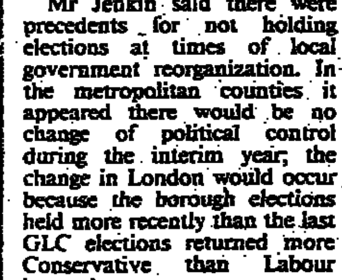
But Mr Jenkin, in an interview with *The Times*, gave a spirited defence of the course chosen by the Government and said that substantial amendments to the Bill by the Lords would not cause him to consider resigning.

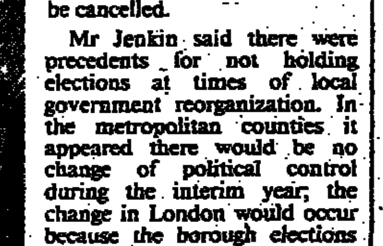
He said that if on a key issue of policy the Government was defeated in the Commons the minister in question had to consider his position. That manifestly was not so in this case because there had been substantial majorities for it.

"There are no precedents for ministers feeling the need to consider their position because









Mr Jenkin: "I will not resign over Bill"

the House of Lords has chosen to take a different view on particular points," he said.

Asked whether he would consider his position if the Commons upheld changes made in the Lords, Mr Jenkin said: "That is a hypothetical question and one on which I would not be expected to comment."

The main criticism of the plan for nominated bodies has been that in London, it would have the effect of changing the political complexion of the authority from Labour to Conservative without an election.

But Mr Jenkin said that to allow the councils to run on for a further year, as some people were urging, would still mean that the elections would have to be cancelled.

Mr Jenkin said there were precedents for not holding elections at times of local government reorganization. In the metropolitan counties it appeared there would be no change of political control during the interim year; the change in London would occur because the borough elections held more recently than the last GLC elections returned more Conservative than Labour boroughs.

He said the only way of retaining Labour control in the interim authority would be to allow the minority of Labour boroughs to nominate the majority of GLC seats. "I do not think anybody would regard that as particularly sensible or democratic."

The minister said that if the successor authorities nominated members of the transitional council they would gain the experience of operating the services their councils would inherit.

Today's vote in the Lords will be on an amendment backed by Alliance and Labour peers describing the Bill as a dangerous precedent. Some Conservative and a number of cross-bench peers are expected to support it.

Leading article, letters, page 13

Warm spell likely to continue

Brighton and Blackpool were two of the busiest holiday spots yesterday as temperatures soared into the seventies in most parts of Britain. The settled weather pattern is likely to continue for the next four or five days, according to the London Weather Centre.

In central London the temperature rose to 25° centigrade (77°f) and the second hottest place was Plymouth, at 24°f).

The longest traffic queue – three to four miles – was on the A23 into Brighton but large numbers also headed for the New Forest and the A32 at Ringwood was particularly busy.

Routes into Scotland were also reported busy. Humid weather always brings the chance of rain and this is most likely to occur in the north of England.

In the West Country the dry spell has brought fears of water shortages as reservoir levels fell.

Weather forecast, back page

End of the line for Russian marriages

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Pravda has added a new cause of marital breakup to reasons most often cited for divorce. After adultery, incompatibility, wife-beating and marital cruelty comes having to stand in queues all day.

Russian women, it seems, not only get varicose veins from endless queuing for everything from clothes to foodstuffs but are also likely to find when they get home that their husbands have given up waiting for dinner and run off with another woman.

The late President Andropov used to point out that the Soviet economy would be a great deal more efficient if people stayed at their desks and factory benches instead of rushing off to the shops, string bag in hand, when deliveries were rumoured.

But, according to *Pravda*, the erratic and shortage-ridden distribution system is threatening Soviet marriages as well as the growth rate.

In an article headed "The double burden" *Pravda* confirmed what all women in Russia already know: that they are expected to do a job of work and keep house as well, leading to inevitable family tensions.

Pravda calculated that the Russian population spends a total of 37 billion hours a year standing in queues, which means about 200 hours queueing a year for the average adult. Some authorities put the figure at more than 300 hours a year.

"How many family conflicts could be avoided", wrote a reader from Lvov, "if only we could buy basic goods close to home, get a decent meal out, or have our laundry done and shoes repaired quickly."

The problem is taken seriously in a country whose divorce rate approaches 50 per cent, with about 950,000 divorces a year. The causes, *Pravda* said, were not only endemic shortages and poor services, or the lack of up-to-date household devices, but also the chauvinistic attitudes of Russian men. In the Soviet Union – a last redoubt of male chauvinist piggery – *me* expect their wives to do all the cooking, cleaning and shopping and take care of the children. Meanwhile, the husbands – as the weekly *Nedelya* recently documented – come home tired, get drunk and watch television.

There is little hope the future since, according to *Pravda*, traditional sexist attitudes are being passed on to the younger generation. Very few Russian boys are taught to cook or clean, or are given any idea that they should help with houshold chores when they get married. Or as *Nedelya* put it, it is not enough for Russian men to give their womenfolk flowers once a year on Womens Day.

Lendl thwarts McEnroe in epic final

John McEnroe failed in his attempt to become the first United States player to win the French men's championship since 1955 when he was beaten by Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, by 3-6, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5, 7-5 in a final which lasted four hours and seven minutes in Paris yesterday.

It seemed as though the American was heading for a straight-sets win until the fifth game of the third set, when Lendl suddenly opened up his game.

Fred Perry, page 10
Sports report page 19

Coal stocks lower as output falls by 45%

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Coal production in the first four months of this year was about 24.1m tonnes, a drop of 45.3 per cent compared with last year. The figure covers some of the overtime ban and nearly two months of the strike.

Consumption of coal, including exports, was around 37.1m tonnes, a decline of 6 per cent.

The figures from the latest provisional returns of the Department of Energy, whose most recent estimate for coal stocks for the end of March was 46.12m tonnes. Stocks at power stations were put at just over 23m tonnes.

How far the 13m tonne production shortfall has affected coal stocks is not clear, mainly, because of the progressive switch to oil burning by power stations. Normally coal accounts for 82 per cent of electricity production, but it is believed that is down to about 50 per cent.

Imports of coal have been comparatively small.

At the end of November, before the overtime ban started to bite, total coal stocks were put at 59.8m tonnes, those at power stations 33.28m tonnes. But power station stocks at the end of March were far higher than in the miners' dispute in 1974 (11.9m tonnes) and 1972 (15.8m tonnes).

From February to April energy consumption fell 1.5 per cent, compared with last year, according to the Department of Energy. Energy production from all indigenous resources fell by 10.2 per cent.

● The officer responsible for sending in policemen in riot gear at the Orgreave coking plant for the first time in an industrial dispute has defended his action (Craig Seton writes). "If we took the police away they would stop the lorries by force".

Mr Tony Clement, assistant chief constable of South Yorkshire, said: "We do not want to put police officers into the situation we have at Orgreave, but what else can we do?"

● Malcolm Pitt, president of the Kent area of the NUM, has lodged an appeal against his conviction for obstructing police at Ramsgate harbour on May 10 (the Press Association reports).

Legal Aid for prisoners boosts review

The Lord Chancellor's Department has intensified a review of the cost to the legal-aid scheme of a prisoner's right to legal representation when facing prison disciplinary charges.

Prisoners won that right in a recent High Court ruling in the case of five long-term prisoners charged with offences including rioting.

The solicitors are on the standard rates of pay in the criminal legal-aid scheme: £32 an hour for presenting the case, £26 an hour for preparation and advising and £17 an hour for travelling and waiting time.

Black members on collision course with Labour leaders

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Labour's black members have set themselves on a collision course with Mr Neil Kinnock, the Party leader, and his deputy, Mr Roy Hattersley. The first national conference of representatives of the party's black and Asian minority, held at Digbeth, in Birmingham, on Saturday, endorsed a clear demand for the creation of a constitutional black section within the party.

In spite of vociferous resistance from a few Militant Tendency members who argued a priority struggle for Marxism, the boisterous day-long meeting concluded with agreement on the formulation of black section rules and an extended steering committee including more regional members.

Mr Kinnock and Mr Hattersley have surprised black party members with their open hostility to black sections, effectively pre-empting the conclusion of a national executive working group which is due to produce a consultative paper this summer.

But Mr Gerald Kaufman, the party's home affairs spokesman, caused most offence when he told an interviewer on the Channel 4 *Black on Black* programme that black sections would be "some kind of ghetto".

When he was asked to elaborate party policy on positive discrimination, he told his black interviewer that he had a "defective understanding".

It was argued at the conference that Labour had taken its black members for granted for too long, relying on "a few Uncle Toms and godfathers" to deliver the black vote at election time. Mr Gladstone Wadsworth, a vice-chairman of the steering committee, said after the conference that the blacks had a distinctive contribution to make on all aspects of policy. "How many black advisers has Kinnock got?" he asked.

Mr Russell Proffitt, the committee chairman, said that the conference had been historic. "It is the first time that over 200 black Labour Party members from right across the country have met to discuss this very serious question concerning their position in this country".

Among the messages of support for the conference was one from Mr Tony Benn, Labour MP for Chesterfield, which said: "The case for establishing black sections is very strong and the party must respond positively".

Mr Ken Livingstone Labour leader of the Greater London Council, said: "It is a sad state of our racist society that black people are forced to organize independently within organizations in order to determine strategies and pursue action in pursuit of equality and justice".

Commons fails on ethnic monitoring

By Our Political Correspondent

The authorities of the House of Commons have been able to identify only five black or Asian employees out of more than 630 staff in six departments.

That amounts to about 0.8 per cent of the central parliamentary workforce, although at least 12.5 per cent of the population of the City of Westminster was counted as black or Asian in the 1981 census.

Commons figures on black and Asian employment were obtained the *The Times* last week with difficulty. The parliamentary authorities have failed to introduce any system of equal opportunity monitoring.

Monitoring is recommended in a race relations *Code of practice*, which was passed by Parliament more than a year ago. It was laid down by Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary fo State for Employment, and came into effect in April.

The Commission for Racial Equality, which has published the code, argues that monitoring is a prerequisite of any policy of equal opportunity.

But Mr Anthony Poole, the establishments officer who acts as recruiting agent and personnel manager for the Commons, told *The Times* last week he had no records, that monitoring could be risky, and that he was not willing to conduct a count.

The Times therefore asked each Commons department to provide its own figures.

Mr McEwan Allen, head of administration, which includes the Establishments Office, said he had two Asians on his staff of 75.

The clerks' department said it had no blacks or Asians on the staff of 147. The library said it had one Asian librarian on a staff of 138. A spokeswomen for the Serjeant at Arms' department was not able to say how many blacks and Asians were among the 185 staff.

There are no blacks or Asians employed on the 75 staff of the Official Report, Hansard, or on the Speaker's staff of 12.

The Times returned to Mr Allen, who said he would not be surprised if there were few blacks or Asians on the staff.

On the absence of monitoring, he said: "We generally follow the Civil Service line." The authorities had appointed an equal opportunities officer. Asked about the *Code of Practice* he said he had a copy.

A little help from friends: Mr Ken Livingstone (left) the GLC leader, and Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' chief, exchange greetings yesterday at the GLC's Open Day at County Hall, London. Photograph: Suresh Karadia

Farmers and the countryside: 1

Increasing fall-out in an intensifying war

British farmers have probably never stood so low in public esteem. Not only are they seen to be enjoying financial privileges which are denied to the rest but, exempt from planning controls, they are accused of greedily destroying the landscape which their forefathers helped to create.

Worse still, the motive for that destruction is simply to grow surplus food which, so far from being an asset, is a further burden on the taxpayer.

In this three-part series, JOHN YOUNG, *Agriculture Correspondent, examines the conflict between farmers and conservationists and possible ways of resolving it.*

A bad year for farmers used to be one in which prices were depressed or the harvest failed to come up to expectations. It has been a bad year so far, not for either of those reasons but because they are under increasing attack on several fronts, and because their collective voice seems to be losing its cohesiveness and political strength.

The annual meeting of the National Farmers' Union last February fulfilled expectations that it would be a decidedly less cheerful and harmonious occasion than usual.

The leadership came under attack for, among other things, its failure to promote a better image of farming or to deflect criticisms of the industry; Mr Chris Righton, the deputy president, became the scapegoat by being voted out of office.

Complaints from livestock producers that grain growers profit at their expense, an issue which has threatened to split the union, were louder than ever.

The Government chose that moment to let it be known, informally, that it was preparing to scrutinize the whole system of subsidies to farmers, and within the next few days both Mr John Macgregor, Minister of State for Agriculture, and Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, stated publicly that a support system that continued to ensure greater and greater surpluses, regardless of the market, was no longer acceptable.

Worse still was to come. In the following month, the EEC price support system for the dairy sector was put sharply into reverse with the imposition of quotas for milk production.

British dairy farmers complained, with some justification, that they were being treated more harshly than in any other member state, and Mr Michael Jopling, the genial Minister of Agriculture, has now joined the lengthening list of farmers' enemies.

It seems increasingly likely that arable farmers will be the next for the chop, probably next year. The most favoured method is a straightforward price cut, rather than the complex and cumbersome system of quotas, but in environmental terms it could backfire.

A grain producer, faced with lower support prices, might decide that the best thing would be to reduce his input of fertilizers, herbicides, fungicides and pesticides.

A typical British farmer, obsessed with high yields, may spray up to 15 times during the 10-month growing season for winter-sown cereals.

On the other hand, the British farmer might decide to compensate for lower prices by going flat out for increased yields, using stilll more chemicals, chopping down still more trees and hedges, and adding still more to the wheat and barley mountains.

The frequently repeated assertion that the aim should be to restore a better balance between "horn and corn" is not as straightforward as it seems.

If farmers go out of grain production, they obviously cannot switch to dairying, and beef and sheep offer only very limited scope for expansion.

Moreover, the general belief that cereal production has gained ground at the expense of livestock farming is not borne out by official government statistics.

The total arable area in England and Wales has actually fallen since 1966 from 7.5 million acres to 7 million, and has remained virtually unchanged in the past decade; in the same period the total area of pasture has declined only marginally, from 12.1 to 11.8 million acres.

Farmland has been lost to motorways, housing estates, new towns and industry and, in turn, farmers have removed woodlands and drained meadows to grow crops, and ploughed moorland to graze sheep and cattle.

Tomorrow: Agriculture versus conservation.

Employers and TUC plan joint jobs study

By Our Labour Editor

TUC leaders are planning bilateral talks with the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) as the union boycott of the National Economic Development Council continues.

Mr Len Murray, General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress and Mr David Basnett, chairman of its influential economic committee, have had preliminary discussions with senior figures at the employers' organization, it is expected that the arrangement will be put on a more formal footing later this month.

Propsals on these lines are contained in a confidential policy paper to be discussed by the economic committee on Wednesday, but there may be a revolt among some left-wing unions who fear the idea may be a manoeuvre to get round the boycott of "Neddy".

The TUC's team of six was withdrawn from the NEDC in February this year in protest at the forced de-unionization of the government communications headquarters at Cheltenham, and is not likely to take any further part in the NEDC's work before the September Congress in Brighton.

But the paper before the meeting on Wednesday argues that there is some common ground between the CBI and the TUC, including a study of where new jobs might come from which was originally set in hand at the NEDC.

The two orgaizations are also pressing the Government for increased public investment in infrastructure such as new roads and replacement of worn-out public utilities such as sewerage.

The meeting due to take place later this month between the two sides will lead to a report to the General Council of the TUC next month, when a decision will be taken whether to intensify these bilateral relationships and determine what to tell the September congress.

Unions try to head off top vote

By David Felton,
Labour Correspondent

Union leaders were last night mouting an atempt to aviod the prospect of a politically divise election for successor to Mr Len Murray as General Scertary of the Trades Union Congress by swinging right-wing support behind the left's candidate.

Left-wing support, led by the Transport and General Workers' Union is behind Mr Norman Willis, who holds the number two job at Congress House, while the only contender for the right to back is Mr David Lea, one of the TUC's assistant general secretaries.

A crucial meeting of the leadership of the engineering union, the second biggest, is expected to decide tomorrow whom to back but last night Mr Leif Mills, the banking union leader, declared himself in support of Mr Willis in the hope of encouraging other right-wing leaders to opt for Willis and avoid an election.

Mr Mills, general secretary of the Banking, Insurance and Finace Union, said: "I believe he is the right man for the job even though he backed by some of the left."

Clearer law sought on pensions

The TUC yesterday called for a new Pensions Act, and revision of trust laws governing pension schemes, in its evidence to the Government's inquiry on pensions (Nicholas Timmins writes).

The new Act should have clearer legal definitions of the rights, powers and duties of trustees, requirements to disclose information to members of pension schemes, and requirements to ensure equal status for men and women and fair treatment of early leavers from pension schemes.

In addition, the TUC wants trade unions to have the legal right to 50 per cent participation on trustee bodies, including investment committees.

Chaucer's 300-year journey

A copy of the complete works of Chaucer has been returned to Hereford Cathedral library more than 300 years after being stolen during the Civil War.

The 1602 edition, presented to the cathedral in 1662, passed through private collections after it was taken, but all trace of it was lost after 1824. It was found in May this year in the London bookshop of Henry Sotherlan. Bookshop officials got in touch with the cathedral authorities and a local magistrate bought the book for the cathedral library.

Liberals fight council ban

Liberals on Hackney Council, in east London, are to seek a High Court order to compel the Labour majority to admit them to sub-committee meetings, even if they are not members.

The group of seven has been advised that the council's decision to ban councillors from so-called confidential subcommittees, unless they are members, is illegal.

Defector fails

Mr Valerig Agapov, aged 33, a Moscow lawyer who tried to defect when his Aeroflot flight refuelled at Shannon airport, was sent home yesterday by Irish authorities.

FitzGerald protests over judge

From Richard Ford
Belfast

The Irish Republic has protested to Britain over remarks made by a judge in Northern Ireland when he acquitted three Royal Ulster Constabulary officers accused of murdering an unarmed Provisional IRA terrorist.

Dr Garret FitzGerald's administraion called in Mr Alan Goodison, the British Ambassador in Dublin, and criticized the comments as "entirely unacceptable unworthy of any decent judicial authority".

Later Mr Peter Barry, the republic's Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressed his concern directly by telephone to Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The British Government was told that it was "essential to take action urgently to make it clear that there was no shoot-to-kill policy being followed by any unit of the security forces

In acquitting the three officers of murdering the IRA man, Eugene Toman, in November, 1982, Lord Justice Maurice Gibson praised the courage of the officers, described tham as absolutely blameless and criticezed the director of Public prosecutions for bringing the case on "tenuous evidence".

But it was his final remarks that caused the greatest concern, particularly as at one point they were inaccurate. He said two of the three men who died when more than 100 bullets were fired by police at their car Lurgan, co Armagh, were "wanted by police on a charge of multiple murder" when they were only wanted for questioning about suspected terrorist offences.

● Mr James Campbell, aged 33, from the Divis Flats complex in west Belfast, was shot and killed as he drank in a Club off Falls Road on Saturday.

Morning Star split still in the balance

By a Staff Reporter

The editor and deputy editor of the *Morning Star*, Britain's only communist daily paper, were still clinging to their jobs last night after a conference at Wembley, north London, in the latest acrimonious round in the long-running dispute within British communism.

The meeting of shareholders in the People's Press Printing Society, which prints the *Morning Star*, appeared to be more or less evenly divided in their support for the editors, Mr Tony Chater and Mr David Whitfield, both of whom are traditionally, generally pro-Soviet communists, and the more liberal Euro-Communist Party executive which wants them replaced.

The result of ballots for this year's elections to the PPPS management committee will become known later today, with the committee's six recommended candidates being opposed by six candidates who are backed by the party executive.

Defeat for the *Morning Star* faction would probably see the editors replaced within the next 18 months. Defeat for the party executive, on the other hand, would be a severe embarrassment to Mr Gordon McLennan, the general secretary, who has led the attack on the editors.

Pressing problems at the people's paper

By Rupert Morris

Behind all the political manoeuvrings over the editorship of the *Morning Star* lies a much more vital question: is the paper at last within sight of viability?

For yeas the *Morning Star* has been losing circulation as inexorably as the party has been losing members. Its staff have toiled for low salaries, to help to keep the paper alive, but its cover price stands at a prohibitive 30p and fewer party workers are willing to give up their time to sell it.

Now ironically, it is by espousing capitalist methods that the *Morning Star* has been able to glimpse the means of its salvation. In 1973, a commission of the People's Press Printing Society, the cooperative which owns the paper, decided that its presses should be opened up to commercial printing. It is only duringt the last few years, as the paper's closure has become increasingly likely, that this option has been pursued with any vigour.

The first requirement was a new press. The new Goss Urbanite II which is to be installed in October, cost £650,000, of which a 15 per cent deposit has been more or less raised by a shares drive.

The new press will be the biggest web-offset press in central London and there should be no shortage of customers, particularly among trade unions. The print union, the National Graphical Association has agreed to do the work provided a separate shift is instituted.

The only body which has been significantly lukewarm about the project is the Communist Party; indeed, in September, 1982, when the idea was mooted, its leaders actively discouraged Mrs Mary Rosser, the *Morning Star's* chief executive, from going ahead

The party apparently felt it should play the leading role in any such enterprise.

But political differences between party headquarters and the *Morning Star* were becoming increasingly evident and the PPPS management committee wanted to implement the survival plan with all possible urgency.

New role for Acas suggested

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

Further emplyment legislation, coupled with the privatization of Jobcentres and fundamental changes in the operations of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), is being urged on the Government by the Institute of Directors.

The Institute, which in the past has been an influential force in the Government's policy making on labour law, said that Acas should be given new terms of reference removing its current role of encouraging the extension of free collective bargaining.

Mr Walter Goldsmith, the institute's director, said in a letter to Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment: "There is much less support for the dogmatic view that the expansion of collective bargaining, which must be accompanied by a growth in trade union membership, is necessarily the best way forward.

"Among employers and employees there is an altogether more pragmatic attitude towards collective bargaining and trade union membership.

The institute believes that the terms of reference for Acas should be deliberately open ended and should aim to "promote the improvement of employee relations and encourage mutual respect between employers and employees by means of consultation and cooperation at the place of work."

Sale room

£292,000 horse portrait

By Geraldine Norman

A contingent of British buyers secured most of the top pictures when Christie's offered important sporting paintings for sale in New York on Friday.

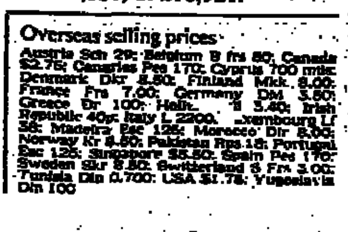
The exception was a well-known because much reproduced John Frederick Herring, which made the top price of the day at $412,500 (£292,553) and was sold to an American private collector. Expecting a battle for possession, Christie's had published no presale estimate.

The painting depicts "a horse fair on Southborough Common," a mix of thoroughbreds and carthorses, gentry, horse copers and farmers. Herring had painted himself on one side of the picture in a buff top hat while down the centre a man in a red coat rides a handsome white stallion. This is also a protrait.

The Arab stallion was given to Queen Victoria by the Imam of Muscat;

Across town at Christie's East on Saturday, the auctioneers held their first sale in America of suits of armour, mostly from the collection of Charles P. Frischmann and mixed with some good antique arms.

A German seventeenth century half-armour, together with an embroidered silk and velvet doublet on a wooden stand, made $15,400 (esimate $10,000 to $12,000) or £10,921.



Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland [illegible] 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100

Brittan gets report on French guns seizure

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is to receive a police report on the discovery and confiscation of handguns from two of President Mittererand's bodyguards at the end of the economic summit on Saturday.

The guns were found by City of London officers checking delegates arriving at Guildhall for the summit's final communiqué after a day in which police in London faced one of the most complex public order operations. As well as the summit thousands of officers were involved with a Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament march and a rehearsal of Trooping the Colour.

Yesterday the City of London police confirmed that the guns had been found but refused to comment. The matter was passed to the Foreign Office and the Home Office.

The French Embassy was silent over the incident, which may lead to representations from Britain.

Last week Scotland Yard disclosed that two of President Reagan's bodyguards would be allowed pistols. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, commented that similar permissions had been given to the Americans in the past.

The last day of the summit coincided on Saturday with a CND demonstration. The police estimated their number at 50,000 but the organizers said it was nearer 200,000. For much of the day central London's traffic was affected. The AA reported that disruption started in the morning, continuing in some areas until nearly 6 pm.

A total of 214 arrests were made throughout the day in an event whose overall organization police praised.

Summit reports, page 4

Some university courses of little help in finding jobs, survey says

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

University courses may be a waste of time for some students, and some courses offer little help in finding a job. Possession of a degree is not enough, and the number of graduates seeking work is far in excess of the number of jobs requiring specific degree skills, intending students are warned today.

The warnings are supplied along with advice on which courses are most likely to lead to jobs, and which are most likely to lead to unemployment, in a guide published by the Department of Education and Science, and the Department of Employment.

Medicine, accounting and electrical, civil and mechanical engineering offer the best prospects according to a survey of 1982 graduates. Students with qualifications in those subjects had most success in finding jobs immediately.

Graduates in education, business studies, mathematics and computer science, economics and law were also successful, but among those who did least well were philosophy and zoology graduates.

"The problems facing those with degrees in arts, languages and non-business related social studies are largely connected with reduced recruitment by their traditional main employers — the public services, teaching and higher education, while at the same time the number of people graduating in these subjects has continued to grow," the guide says.

However, electronics engineering is enjoying a boom because there has been a spate of innovations which requires its skills; commerce has generated "strong demand" for graduates with accountancy and economics training; and more computer scientists are needed to undertake programming and software development.

In competition beween the sexes for jobs, women graduates had "slightly better" prospects of obtaining early employment than men, the survey showed.

Young people should be realistic in deciding which cours to apply for, th guide says. For some subjects, such as law, medicine, and English, the competition is almost equally strong at any university.

"People with below average A-level grades who persist in applying for such subjects in the hope of finding an "easy institution" may well find they fail to get a place anywhere.

Without commitment and interest, a degree course can be "a costly wast of time." For some school leavers and in some careers, "three years at work may be a better preparation for the future than some degrees".

The guide emphasizes that a degree is still a big help in obtaining a good job. Surveys show that graduates tend to be better paid, to have greater job security, and to be in jobs with higher prestige, authority and independence.

Two conclusions are drawn from the guide: that employment in more easily found for those with specific skills for which there is a demand; and emplyers are increasingly looking for applicants with mathematical skills.

Graduates and Jobs: Some guidance for young people considering a degree. Stationery Office, £2.20.

BR faces severe Inter-City cuts

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

British Rail's Inter-City network faces a severe reduction in 1986 unless the Government agree to less stringent financial targets. Regular high speed trains could be replaced on many routes by less frequent stopping services involving in some cases changes of train.

The Inter-City network, which extends to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cardiff and Plymouth, together with the cross-country service from Newcastle to Cardiff and onward trains to Aberdeen, Inverness, Holyhead, Fishguard, Penzance, Hull, and Grimsby could be cut back to Newcastle, Glasgow, Cardiff, and Bristol.

Sheffield and Nottingham might be served by connecting trains from the east coast mainline. The direct route to Taunton and the West Country would terminate at Reading or Newbury.

While some through trains may still run beyond those destinations, services would in many cases be run by local shuttle trains connecting with Inter-City at the main rail heads.

British Rail, which refused yesterday to comment, is extremely reluctant to embark on such a damaging cutback but the financial target for Inter-City may force it.

Inter-City, which is required to make a profit by 1986, lost £160m last year on a turnover of £440m. Such a turnround is not possible without a large reduction in services, fewer trains, a smaller network or both.

If service frequency is reduced, trains will become more crowded and the intervals between them longer.

If high density services are confined to the truncated high density routes, the services beyond the Inter-City railheads deteriorates,

Farm shops praised for offering cheaper food

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

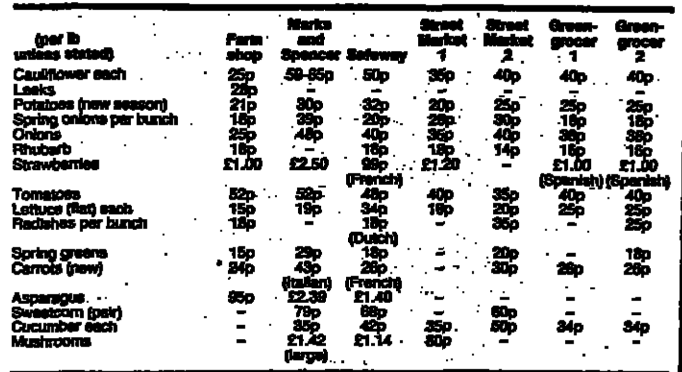
On a summer weekend Mr Geoffrey Rolstone can expect up to 15,000 visitors a day to his farm shop, or picking their own produce from his fields near Orpington, Kent.

Buying from the farm has become a significant rival to the established retail trade through greengrocers, shops, supermarkets and street stalls. Tomorrow the Consumers' Association is to publish a report on "pick your own" farms and whether customers are getting value for money.

For an increasingly mobile public, growers selling direct to consumers can offer considerable advantages in freshness, and in lower prices because they incur practically no transport or marketing costs.

The accompanying table was prepared by *The Times* last week, on the basis of figures supplied by the Farm Shop and Pick Your Own Association and a random survey of shops and markets in west London.

The prices quoted do not take account of quality, which in supermarkets is usually very good. Apparent bargains, such as cheap imported strawberries, should be examined with some scepticism.



(per lb unless stated)	Farm shop	Marks and Spencer	Safeway	Street Market 1	Street Market 2	Greengrocer 1	Greengrocer 2
Cauliflower each	25p	59-65p	50p	35p	40p	40p	40p
Leeks	28p	–	–	–	–	–	–
Potatoes (new season)	21p	30p	32p	20p	25p	25p	25p
Spring onions per bunch	18p	39p	20p	28p	30p	18p	18p
Onions	25p	48p	40p	36p	40p	38p	38p
Rhubarb	18p	–	18p	18p	14p	16p	16p
Strawberries	£1.00	£2.50	98p (French)	£1.20	–	£1.00 (Spanish)	£1.00 (Spanish)
Tomatoes	52p	52p	48p	40p	35p	40p	40p
Lettuce (flat) each	15p	19p	34p	19p	20p	25p	25p
Radishes per bunch	18p	–	18p (Dutch)	–	35p	–	25p
Spring greens	15p	29p	18p	–	20p	–	18p
Carrots (new)	24p	43p (Italian)	26p (French)	–	30p	28p	28p
Asparagus	95p	£2.39	£1.40	–	–	–	–
Sweetcorn (pair)	–	79p	68p	–	60p	–	–
Cucumber each	–	35p	42p	35p	50p	34p	34p
Mushrooms	–	£1.42 (large)	£1.14	80p	–	–	–

Tour price pledge doubt

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Another of the big tour operators has modified its no-surcharge guarantees for next season's winter sun holidays. Cosmos has joined Horizon in introducing an escape clause covering fuel charges affected by any Middle East hostilities.

That emerged yesterday as Cosmos started distribution of brochures for next winter. Both its winter sun holidays and seperate coach tours brochure are affected.

Thomson Holidays, market leader in the industry, has already said that while maintaining its full no-surcharge guarantee for its winter sun holidays it is reviewing its future surcharges policy because of the Middle East hostilities.

Clash over marauding golden eagle

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

Crofters in the Scottish Highlands are in conflict with conservationists, including the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, over an application for permission to shoot a marauding golden eagle.

When the sheep that graze on the remote mountainsides of Glenelg, near the west coast, were rounded up last Wednesday for identification marking, at least 30 ewes in milk were found to be without lambs.

The culprit was at first thought to be a fox, or foxes, but a trapper employed by the local fox club to control the vermin population reported finding talon marks on lambs that had been attacked or killed.

Since then crofters have reported seeing a female eagle swoop on lambs, some of them six weeks old, and attempt to carry them off. Often they are too big for her to carry, and she drops them, killing them or breaking their legs.

But when Lord Burton, the fox club's secretary, telephoned the Scottish Department of Agriculture on Thursday to ask for advice he was told that an application for permission to shoot the eagle under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, would have to be referred to the Nature Conservancy Council.

"The next thing was that an RSPB inspector arrived on my doorstep," Lord Burton said yesterday. "I took great exception to this. Why should the NCC be taking advice from the RSPB?

"It seems to be just this one bird which is doing the damage, and it would be quite easy to get her, as she comes and sits on the same rock in the early morning and late evening. If we are not allowed to do anything, the crofters will take the law into their own hands, and that way we may lose several eagles, and not just one."

The golden eagle is Britain's second largest bird of prey, with a 6ft wingspan, and is one of the world's most assiduously protected species. Permission has never yet been given to shoot one, and the penalty for doing so is a fine of up to £1,000.

A survey last year by the RSPB and the NCC disclose more than 400 breeding pairs, most of them in Scotland.

● A round-the-clock guard on a pair of parrot crossbills, Britain's rarest breeding birds, has paid off at Wells Woods, near Wells in Norfolk, the RSPB reported yesterday (our Luton Correspondent writes).

At leas six young corssbills are known to have left the nest after a team of birdwatchers had braved snow, frost and freezing rainstorms since February to keep a constant vigil on the pair of birds, nesting for the first time on British soil.



Emiko Yashiro (left) and Kanako Sagoh, both aged six, rehearse Bach's Double Violin Concerto for a concert given at the Barbican in London yesterday by youthful exponents of the Suzuki method of teaching, developed in Japan before the Second World War. None of the players is over 13 years of age. After the Barbican concert they appear in Swansea, Cardiff, York, Ipswich, Cambridge, Peterborough, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

Photograph: John Voos

Boycott of drug trials urged by students

The National Union of Students is to tell members not to take any further part in trials of new medical drugs for which they are paid. The decision comes after two cases in which a student became gravely ill and another died.

In Dublin last month, Mr Niall Rush, an art student, had a heart attack and died 15 minutes after being injected with a drug. The second case involves a third year medical student who has been critically ill with a plastic anaemia in the University hospital of Wales, in Cardiff.

Mr Philip Woolas, president-elect of the union, said at the weekend: "We are going to advise students not to take part in trials.

Last October Mr Philip Royston Jones, aged 20, from Llanelli, Dyfed, took part in trials of a tranquillizing drug at the Welsh National School of Medicine. He was screened before the test and was paid £70. In January this year, when he volunteered for another trial of the drug, his blood count was found to be seriously wrong

In March Mr Jones was sent to Hammersmith Hospital, London for special treatment under the care of Dr Gordon Smith, reader in haemotology. Dr Smith said yestrday: "There is a hefty degree of suspicion that the October blood trial caused Philip's illness. It is a possiblity, no question of that".

Mr Jones had been testing a new drug in the Benzodiazepine group of tranquillizers, which includes Valium.

Dr Peter Harris, head of medical affairs for the Roche Company, who supplied the tested drug, said about Mr Jones's illness: "We agree with a university on what they are going to do before we supply a drug for testing. The responsibility for the test is theirs.

The University hospital of Wales would not comment and the School of Medicine said that

Radon gas cancer risk underlined by studies

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Two separate studies in the United States have underlined preliminary advice given to the Government about the dangers of naturally occurring radon gas.

The National Radiological Protection Board had suggested that special care should be taken in the use of some new unsulation materials and of the efficiency of certain ventilation systems in buildings.

Support for the advice is inherent in the conclusions published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* that radon may be responsible for as many as 10,000 lung cancer deaths a year among non-smokers in the United Startes.

Randon, the gaseous member of the natural radioactive uranium family, is formed directly from the decay of radium. Although ra don gas has a short life – a half-life of 3.8 days, it decays into two solid daughter elements which emit alpha particles. If these daughters are lodged in the lung they deliver radiation which can cause cancer.

The latest studies have involved examinations of Swedish iron miners exposed to low doses of ra don and Navajo Indians in America. The Navajo reservation near Shiprock, New Mexico, had one of the important mines when uranium development began for weapons more than 40 years ago.

The two investigations have rejected a previously held belief that only miners who smoked suffered a markedly higher rate of lung cancers,

In a submission requested by the Royal Commission on the Environment, remedial measures for some old properties and tougher building methods were proposed last June by the NRPB. The report focused particularly on granite-built houses in Devon, Cornwall, Wales and Scotland.

Abbeystead disaster

Village comes to terms with its loss

By Ronald Faux

The first shock of the Abbeystead disaster is over, leaving the village of St Michael's on Wyre with an implacable sense of loss.

Last week, five more victims of the pumping station explosion died, bringing the death toll to 15, with more than 20 injured, some severely.

Mr Arthur Moss clerk to the parish council, said: "It has been blow on blow with 10 funerals in 13 days. But there is a great community spirit here. We'll come back".

As hydrologists and mining engineers, the specialists from the Health and Safety Executive and the North West Water Authority, try to discover the cause of the explosion, the people of St Michael's are learning to live with its legacy: the bereaved, the maimed and the loss pillars of their small community.

The Lancashire village is looking at its best. The trees are in full summer leaf and the hedgerows are bright with blackthorn. Volunteers from the local agricultural college are helping on farms where the farmers are among the injured.

It is a busy time of year and growing grass is no respecter of tragedies.

In the churchyard, where four victims are buried, wreaths provide the most brilliant splashes of colour. Inside the church some of the shoals of letters from all over the world are displayed. They include one from the Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The heart had been torn out of the village of 500 people the publican said. "But we're a pretty resilient lot. The good humour is slowly coming back."

Village life is returning to its gentle mixture of bowls, bellringing, tennis, the darts league and a pint at the local.

A disaster fund has been set up, but nothing could redeem the horrific loss suffered from the explosion on May 23.

A garage attendant said: "It can never be the same here.

The Rev Lawrence Davies, vicar of St Michael's, has had the formidable task of consoling the bereaved and answering those who ask how such a grotesque accident could have happened.

Economic summit • London declaration • French isolation • Gulf war

Mitterrand puts the case for the Third World

By Peter Wilson-Smith

"You would not think the French were at the same conference", an observer remarked during the course of last week's summit. Of all the seven summit countries the French delegation, led by President Mitterrand, the only Socialist leader present, was most consistently at odds with the rest.

At a gathering where so much effort is directed towards unity and smoothing over national differences, the differences often emerge as little more than a matter of nuance.

And of course the French found their common ground. They were in good company over the US budget deficit, though they went further than many with blunt warnings about the threat to European recovery from high US interest rates. At times they also found allies among the Italians and the Canadians.

On several important issues, however, President Mitterrand set himself apart from the majority, a fact he perhaps intended to symbolize by driving around during the London summit in a modest Renault while other world leaders were swept along in large black limousines.

The French stand was most evident in international debt, protectionism and reform of the international monetary system. In all three cases their preferences and objections were tied in with France's declared commitment to the Third World.

Of all the summit countries France appeared most sympathetic of the plight of the debt-burdened developing world. While welcoming the progress made towards tackling the debt crisis, President Mitterrand said afterwards that the summit communiqué did not go far enough towards meeting the expectations of the debtor countries. The summit might help to "allay their impatience" but France would continue to press for more.

While the Americans, British and others had emphasized the need for continual adjustment by the debtors in line with International Monetary Fund programmes before they can expect any reward for their pains, the French slant has been subtly different. They have issued warnings instead of the dangers of blindly forcing admustments on poor countries at the risk of food riots and political upheaval.

The causes pushed by the French, a number of which have found mention, if not always final endorsement in the communiqué, have included: the need for more official aid and for a boost to world liquidity to help developing countries; more structural adjustment lending by the World Bank and adoption of its special programme for Africa; setting up a world cereals stock and pushing ahead with a common raw materials fund.

Summit members were unable to reach agreement on the timing of a new round of trade negotiations, not least because of the French stand.

Seven nations unite on strategy for the future

The most substantial document by the seven governments taking part in the London summit was the final "economic declaration" or communique. This outlines 10 points of agreement on economic policies, including six subsidiary points on the issue of international debt.

It begins with a preamble on broad economic strategy, including oblique references to the problem of the American federal deficit and high interest rates, and concludes with a number of general expressions of opinion on such disparate issues as the drought in southern Africa and oil-sharing in the event of an escalation of the Gulf war.

Chancellor Kohl of West Germany (right) and President Mitterrand of France adjusting their headphones as Mrs Thatcher delivers the final communique at the economic summit in London on Saturday

THE LONDON ECONOMIC DECLARATION 9 June 1984

We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, have gathered in London from 7 to 9 June 1984 at the invitation of the Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher FRS MP, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, for the tenth annual economic summit.

2 The primary purpose of these meetings is to enable Heads of State or Government to come together to discuss economic problems, prospects and opportunities for our countries and for the world. We have been able to achieve not only closer understanding of each other's positions and views but also a large measure of agreement on the basic objectives of our respective policies.

3 At our last meeting, in Williamsburg in 1983, we were already able to detect clear signs of recovery from world recession. That recovery can now be seen to be established in our countries. It is more soundly based than previous recoveries in that it results from the firm efforts made in the Summit countries and elsewhere over recent years to reduce inflation.

4 But its continuation requires unremitting efforts. We have to make the most of the opportunities with which we are now presented to reinforce the basis for enduring growth and the creation of new jobs. We need to spread the benefits of recovery widely, both within the industrialized countries and also to the developing countries, especially the poorer countries who stand to gain more than any from a sustainable growth of the world economy. High interest rates, and failure to reduce inflation further and damp down inflationary expectations, could put recovery at risk. Prudent monetary and budgetary policies of the kind that have brought us so far will have to be sustained and where necessary strenghened. We reaffirm the commitment of our governments to those objectives and policies.

5 Not the least of our concerns is the growing strain of public expenditure in all our countries. Public expenditure has to be kept withing the limits of what our national economies can afford. We welcome the increasing attention being given to these problems by national governments and in such international bodies as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

6 As unemployment in our countries remains high, we emphasize the need for sustained growth and creation of new jobs. We must make sure that the industrial economies adapt and develop in response to demand and to technological change. We must encourage active job training policies and removal of rigidities in the labour market, and bring about the conditions in which more new jobs will be created on a lasting basis, especially for the young. We need to foster and expand the international trading system and liberalise capital markets.

7 We are mindful of the concerns expressed by the developing countries, and of the political and economic difficulties which many of them face. In our discussion of each

Leading article Letters Page 13

of the issues before us we have recognized the economic interdependence of the industrialized and developing countries. We reaffirm our willingness to conduct our relations with them in a spirit of goodwill and cooperation. To this end we have asked Ministers of Finance to consider the scope for *intensified discussion of international financial issues of particular concern to developing countries in the* IBRD *Development Committee*, an appropriate and broadly representative forum for this purpose.

8 In our strategy for dealing with the debt burdens of many developing countries, a key role has been played by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), whose resources have heen strengthened for the purpose. Debtor countries have been increasingly ready to accept the need to adjust their economic policies, despite the painful and courageous efforts it requires. In a climate of world recovery and growing world trade, this strategy should continue to enable the international financial system to manage the problems that may still arise. *But continuously high or even further growing levels of international interest rates could both exacerbate the problems of the debtor countries and make it more difficult to sustain the strategy.* This underlines the importance of policies which will be conducive to lower interest rates and which take account of the impact of our policies upon other countries.

9 We have therefore agreed:

(1) to continue with *and where necessary strengthen* policies to reduce inflation and interest rates, to control monetary growth and where necessary reduce budgetary deficits:

(2) to seek to reduce obstacles to the creation of new jobs:

● by encouraging the development of industries and services in response to demand and technological change, including innovative small and medium-sized businesses:

● by encouraging the efficient working of the labour market;

● by encouraging the improvement and extension of job training:

● by encouraging flexibility in the patterns of working time:

● and by discouraging measures to preserve obsolescent production and technology:

(3) to support and strengthen work in the appropriate international organizations, notably the OECD, on increasing understanding of the sources and patterns of economic change, and on improving economic efficiency and promoting growth, in particular by encouraging innovation and working for a more widespread acceptance of technological change, harmonizing standards and facilitating the mobility of labour and capital:

(4) to maintain and wherever possible increase flows of resources, including official development assistance and assistance through the international financial and development institutions, to the developing countries and particularly to the poorest countries: to work with the developing countries to encourage more openness towards private investment flows; and to encourage practical measures in those countries to conserve resources and enhance indigenous food and energy production. Some of us also wish to activate the common fund for commodities;

(5) in a spirit of cooperation with the countries concerned, to confirm the strategy on debt and continue to implement and develop it flexibly case by case; we have reviewed progress and attach particular importance to:

● helping debtor countries to make necessary economic and financial policy changes, taking due account of poltical and social difficulties;

● encouraging the IMF in its central role in this process, which it has been carrying out skilfully;

● encouraging closer cooperation between the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and strengthening the role of the IBRD in fostering development over the medium and long term;

● in cases where debtor countries are themselves making successful efforts to improve their position, encouraging more extended multi-year rescheduling of commercial debts and standing ready where appropriate to negotiate similarly in respect of debts to governments and government agencies;

● encouraging the flow of long-term direct investment; just as there is need for industrial countries to make their markets more open for the exports of developing countries, so these countries can help themselves by encouraging investment from the industrial countries;

● encouraging the substitutior of more stable long-term finance, both direct and portfolio, for short-term bank lending.

(6) to invite Finance Ministers to carry forward, in an urgent and thorough manner, their current work on ways to improve the operation of the international monetary system, including exchange rates, surveillance, the creation, control and distribution of international liquidity and the role of the IMF; and to complete the present phase of their work in the first half of 1985 with a view to discussion at an early meeting of the IMF interim committee. The question of a further allocation of special drawing rights is to be reconsidered by the IMF interim committee in September 1984;

(7) to carry forward the procedures agreed at Versailles and at Williamsburg for multilateral monitoring and surveillance of convergence of economic performance toward lower inflation and higher growth;

(8) to seek to improve the operation and stability of the international financial system, by means of prudent policies among the major countries, by providing an adequate flow of funding to the international financial institutions, and by improving international access to capital markets in industrialised countries;

(9) to urge all trading countries, industrialized and developing alike, to resist continuing protectionist pressures, to reduce barriers to trade and to make renewed efforts to liberalize and expand international trade in manufactures, commodities and services;

(10) to accelerate the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners to press forward with the work on trade in services in the international organisations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing; and, building on the 1982 GATT work programme, to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

10. We are greatly concerned about the acute problems of poverty and drought in parts of Africa. We attach *major importance* to the special action programme for Africa, which is being prepared by the World Bank and should provide renewed impetus to the joint efforts of the *international community* to help.

11 We have considered the possible implications of a further deterioration of the situation in the Gulf for the supply of oil. We are satisfied that, given the stocks of oil presently available in the world, the availability of other sources of energy, and the scope for conservation in the use of energy, adequate supplies could be maintained for a substantial period of time by international cooperation and mutually supportive action. We will continue to act together to that end.

12 We note with approval the continuing consensus on the security and other implications of economic relations with Eastern countries, and on the need to continue work on this subject in the appropriate organisations.

13 We welcome the further report of the Working Group on technology, growth and employment created by the Versailles economic summit, and the progress made in the eighteen areas of cooperation, and invite the group to pursue further work and to report to personal representatives in time for the next economic summit.

We also welcome the invitation of the Italian Government to an international conference to be held in Italy in 1985 on the theme of technological innovation and the creation of new jobs.

14 We recognize the international dimension of environmental problems and the role of environmental factors in economic development. We have invited ministers responsible for environmental policies to identify areas for continuing cooperation in this field. In addition we have decided to invite the working group on technology, growth and employment to consider what has been done so far and to identify specific areas for further research on the causes, effects and means of limiting environmental pollution of air, water and ground where existing knowledge is inadequate, and to identify possible projects for industrial cooperation to develop cost-effective techniques to reduce environmental damage. The group is invited to report on these matters by 31 December, 1984.

In the meantime we welcome the invitation from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to certain summit countries to an international conference on the environment in Munich on 24-27 June, 1984.

15 We thank the Prime Minister of Japan for his report on the Hakone conference of life sciences and mankind, organized by the Japan Foundation in March 1984, and welcome the intention of the French Government to sponsor a second conference in 1985.

16 We believe that manned space stations are the kind of programme that provides a stimulus for technological development leading to strengthened economies and improved quality of life. Such stations are being studies in some of our countries with a view to their being launched in the framework of national or international programmes. In that context each of our countries will consider carefully the generous and thoughtful invitation received from the President of the United States to other summit countries to participate in the development of such a station by the United States. We welcome the intention of the United States to report at the next summit on international participation in their programme.

17 We have agreed to meet again next year and have accepted the Federal Chancellor's invitation to meet in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Lancaster House 9 June, 1984.

Anti-terrorist declaration falls short of commitment

A declaration condemning the growth of so-called state-sponsored terrorism, of the kind which underlay the shooting in St James's Square two months ago was the most notable of three political statements to emerge from Lancaster House at the weekend.

Closer cooperation between the intelligence services of all seven countries, keener scrutiny of the gaps in their legal systems, a review of arms sales to the countries concerned and above all consultation over what has been described as a diplomatic "blacklist" were among the proposals which "found support" among the heads of government.

It fell short of the binding commitments which observers had looked for. But the declaration was meant, in the words of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British Foreign Secretary, to "give impetus" to a counter-strategy. It might yet go down in history as the most enduring result of this year's summit.

A declaration on East-West relations was approved by all except Mr Pierre Trudeau of Canada. He had reservations about the way in which it placed the burden of responsibility upon the Soviet Union to return to the arms control talks.

"If you want someone to do something, you don't stick your thumb to your nose at them" he said – demonstrating what he meant to a delighted press conference.

The third outpouring was a short expression of concern over the continuing Gulf War and the attacks by both sides on neutral shipping. This was couched in the form of a "statement from the chair" – occupied by Mrs Thatcher – rather than an agreed declaration.

International terrorism

1. The Heads of State and Government discussed the problem of international terrorism.

2. They noted that hijacking and kidnapping had declined since the Declarations of Bonn (1978), Venice (1980) and Ottawa (1981) as a result of improved security measures, but that terrorism had developed techniques, sometimes in association with traffic in drugs.

3. They expresed their resolve to combat this threat by every possible means, strengthening existing measures and developing effective new ones.

4. They were disturbed to note the ease with which terrorists move across international boundaries, and gain access to weapons, explosives, training and finance.

5. They viewed with serious concern the increasing involvement of states and governments in acts of terrorism, including the abuse of diplomatic immunity. They acknowledged the inviolabilty of diplomatic missions and other requirements of international law: but they emphasized the obligations which that law also entails.

6. Proposals which found support in the discussion included the following:

● Closer cooperation and coordination between police and security organisations and other relevant authorities, especially in the exchange of information, intelligence and technical knowledge;

● Scrutiny by each country of gaps in its national legislation which might be exploited by terrorists;

● Use of powers of the receiving state under the Vienna Convention in such matters as the size of diplomatic missions, and the number of buildings enjoying diplomatic immunity;

● Action by each country to review the sale of weapons to states supporting terrorism;

● Consultation and as far as possible cooperation over the expulsion or exclusion from their countries of known terrorists, including persons of diplomatic status involved in terrorism.

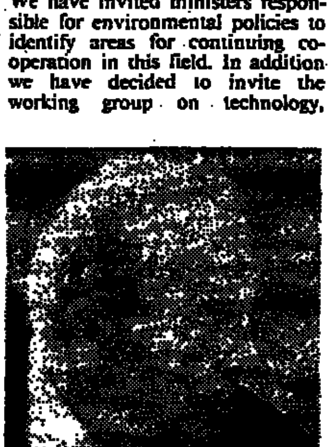
7. The Heads of State and Government recognized that this is a problem which affects all civilised states. They resolved to promote action through competent international organizations and among the international community as a whole to prevent and punish terrorist acts.

East-West relations and arms control

1. We had a substantial discussion of East-West relations. We stressed that the first need is for solidarity and resolve among us all.

2. At the same time, we are determined to persue the search for extended political dialogue and long-term co-operation with the Soviet Union and her allies. Contracts exists and are being developed in a number of fields. Each of us will pursue all useful opportunities for dialogue.

3. Our aim is security and the lowest possible level of forces. We wish to see early and positive results in the various arms control negotiations and the speedy resumption of those now suspended. The United States has offered to restart nuclear arms control talks anywhere, at any time, without preconditions. We hope that the Soviet Union will act in a constructive and positive way. We are convinced that this would be in the common interest of both East and West. We are in favour of agreements which would build confidence and give concrete expression, through precise commitments, to the principle of the non-use of force.



Mr Schultz of the US

4. We believe that East and West have important common interests: in preserving peace; in enhancing confidence and security; in reducing the risks of surprise attack or war by accident; in improving management techniques; and in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.

The Iraq-Iran conflict

Statement by the chair

1. We discussed the Iraq-Iran conflict in all its various aspects.

2. We expressed our deep concern at the mounting toll in human suffering, physical damage and bitterness that this conflict has brought; and at the breaches of international humanitarian law that have occurred.

3. The hope and desire of us all is that both sides will cease their attacks on each other and on the shipping of other states. The principle of freedom of navigation must be respected. We are concerned that the conflict should not spread further and we shall do what we can to encourage stability in the region.

4. We encourage the parties to seek a peaceful and honourable settlement. We shall support any efforts designed to bring this about, particularly those of the United Nations Secretary-General.

5. We also considered the implications for world oil supplies on the lines set out in the Economic Declaration. We noted that the world oil market has remained relatively stable. We believe that the international system has both the *will* and the capacity to cope with any foreseeable problems through the continuation of the prudent and realistic approach that is already being applied.

Commentary





Geoffrey Smith

President Reagan claimed, as he left London yesterday, that the summit had demonstrated the unity of the industrial nations. How far is this claim justified? Has the summit done more to bring the leaders of the Western world together or to display their differences?

In terms of published decisions, the dominating note was one of discretion. On most of the critical issues before the conference agreement was reached only by settling for a form of words that said less than one or more of the participants would have wished.

The statement on East-West relations was not so positive as Canada wanted in offering encouragement to the Soviet Union to resume a dialogue. On international terrorism, Britain had hoped that the summit would send a clear signal that the leading nations of the Western world were determined to act together to stamp our further abuses.

***But* the Americans favoured only a general statement, fearing the practical ramifications of being too specific. *How* was a *terrorist* to be defined? Might they find themselves expected to act against rebels in Nicaragua? Others at the summit had similar practical reservations; the French about their relations with Algeria, the Italians with Libya. We shall have to wait a little while to see how affective an understanding on terrorism has been reached.**

A number of European countries and Canada would have liked a new initiative on international debt and a more specific commitment on international aid. But the United States was not prepared to go that far. It was also only for fear of upsetting the United States that criticism was not pointed directly at the American budget deficit in the final communiqué.

Yet the United States failed to get all its own way on a new round of international trade negotiations, for which it would like formal preparations to begin next year with the negotiations themselves starting in 1986. But the French and the Italians managed to block such a commitment.

Honours divided

The honours were therefore divided. But not always without some acrimony. Mr Pierre Trudeau implied on Saturday morning that Mrs Margaret Thatcher was being undemocratic in trying to stop him presenting his case on East-West relations as fully as he would have liked.

President Francois Mitterrand attacked Mr Ronald Reagan in strong terms over his reluctance to do more on international aid.

But one should not be too sensitive about such exchanges. If the most powerful leaders of the Western world were to discuss the most pressing questions of the day without ever a cross word between them, it would be a sign that they had not really come to grips with the issues.

But, did they really come to grips with the issues in London? The summit was unquestionalbly inhibited by domestic political considerations in a number of countries, especially by the preoccupation of the United States with the presidential election. It was generally appreciated that nothing was to be gained by putting public pressure on Mr Reagan to agree to something that he was unwilling to accept.

He was not going to be pushed into doing something that he would judge likely to jeopardize his chances of reelection, and a serious attempt to make him do so would simply embitter relations for the future.

Canadians differ

But the Americans would have to be remarkably obtuse to have left London without knowing how disturbed the others are about the United States budget deficit, and the pressures of the election campaign may for once be favourable, possibly pushing both candidates into commitments to cut it.

On the apparently critical issue of East-West relations there is in fact substantial agreement, now that President Reagan is making clear his readiness for a dialogue if the Soviet Union is willing. It was only Canada which took a significantly different position in wanting a statement that others feared might have been interpreted as weakness.

Indded, throughout the conference it was most frequently Canada and France which were putting forward a different point of view. But that was probably of less significance for the cohesion of the West than the evident restoration of the special understanding between President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher.

European elections • free trade • profile of Luxembourg

Tories call for end to trade barriers

By David Cross



The single most important contribution which the European Community could make towards economic recovery would be the early establishment of a genuine free trading area.

That is the view pur forward today by a group of Conservatives from all sides of the party, in a 78-page tract published by the Centre for Policy Studies, four days before the European elections.

"Polyglot, heterogeneous, decentralized, the Community has only one orthodoxy", the report says, ". . . that of political and economic liberty". In this context, "the way forward lies in pragmatic, piecemeal measures, improving, adapting and, where appropriate, extending the European Community we have".

A genuine internal market in the community would bring vast new commercial opportunities for British industry, the authors, under the chairmanship of Professor Alan Dashwood, of Leicester University, believe.

The report argues that the protectionist option is "simply not available". Eight out of nine of Britain's partners in the Community are among the country's top 11 markets, while exports from Britain to the Community are nearly 50 per cent more than to the United States, Japan and all the Commonwealth countries combined.

But although the abolition of customs duties took place among the original six members of the Community nearly 16 years ago, trade continues to be impeded by a great number and variety of non-tariff barriers, ranging from customs formalities to pubic procurement policies which discriminate blatantly in favour of national producers.

Among the measures which could be taken to change that siduation within the next five years would be the complete adoption of common manufacturing and marketing standards, the simplification of customs procedures, the ending of bilateral quotas for road transport, and encouragement to firms to apply for public contracts in other member states.

Last, but not least, the procedure for securing the removal of illegal barriers to trade must be strengthened.

Because of the strength of its service industries, Britain has a particular interest in securing the removal of the barriers which still impede the cross-frontier provision of such facilities as insurance and air transport. High air fares are the result of restrictive measures to protect national airlines, which may be open to challenge under the Community's anti-trust rules, the report says.

In the longer term the aim should be to unify the Community's air space and count all flights between airports in the member states as domestic flights.

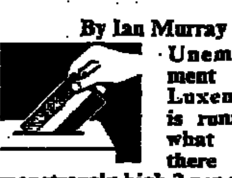
Finally the creation of an open, competitive market should be accompanied by further development of the European Monetary System and the extension of the role of the European Currency Unit. The monetary system will not achieve its full potential until Britain joins the exchange rate mechanism operated by the Community to keep national currencies in line with a central exchange rate, the report says.

In the long term the aim should be to establish a European monetary zone with a common currency managed by a European monetary fund or, possibly, a central bank.

Making it work: the future of the European Community, by the European Community Study Group. (Centre for Policy Studies, 8 Wilfred Street, London SW1E PL, £4.50 + 50p postage).

Duchy is happy with its lot

By Ian Murray



Unemployment in Luxembourg is running at what seems there like a monstrously high 2 per cent.

The steel industry in the south has been hit hard by the EEC's restructuring plans and its dairy farmers are furious because their efficiency means they are particularly hard hit by new Community quotas.

But essentially the Grand Duchy remains a happy and prosperous little land, with a booming bank business and a deep-felt understanding of the Community. The European elections, probably more than anywhere else in the EEC, are widely seen as European rather than national, despite national elections being held on the same day for the second time running.

The five-year-old Christian Democrat Liberal Alliance has largely been successful in holding support, despite the steel industry's problems. Some Socialist gains seem inevitable, but they are not expected to be enough to topple the government.

So far as the six European seats are concerned, there is a chance that the Christian Democrats may lose one to the Socialists. That would mean that each of the main three parties would have two seats in Strasbourg, or in Luxembourg if voters had their way.

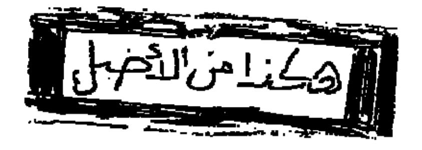
SEATS AND VOTING IN 1979 ELECTION

	Seats	%
Christian Democrats	3	36.1
Liberals	2	28.1
Socialists	1	21.7
Communists	–	5
Others	–	9.1

For this most European of the European elections it is probably the question of where the parliament sits and works which is of most interest. Luxembourg houses its Secretariat, even though in the interests of efficiency and economy many MEPs want to shift the operation to Brussels.

Enormous French resistance would be mobilized to prevent any move away from Strasbourg for the sessions, but Luxembourg is still fighting to bring the parliament back, at least occasionally, to its spanking new semicircle, and it has gone to the expense of enlarging it to accommodate Spanish and Portuguese members.

Voting is complusory in Luxembourg, so the turnout on June 17 is not in question. There is little disenchantment with the Community, so there are likely to be few spoiled papers.



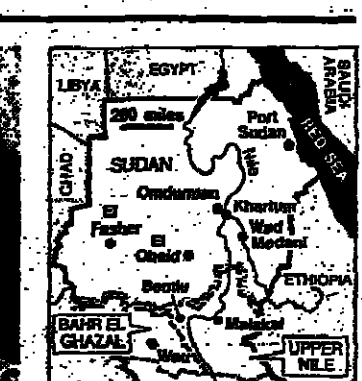
Laying siege to a divided land

When fear replaces cheer

When President Nimeiry celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of his reign late last month, there was no sign of the hullabaloo which marked the festivities of the early years. The spontaneously cheering crowds no longer line the streets to applaud the extravagant military parades, for today in Sudan the military roam the towns arresting people on suspicion of crimes that range from drinking alcohol to "suspected intended adultery".

With his rule threatened by armed rebellion in the south, increasingly organized opposition in the north and a paralysed economy, President Gaafar Nimeiry of Sudan imposed a state of emergency on April 29. In the first of two articles a correspondent looks at the crisis in Africa's biggest country.





State of emergency: President Nimeiry and the nation he rules.

THE SUDAN part 1

There was another conspicuously absent guest at this year's anniversary of the May Revolution, the name given by President Nimeiry to the coup d'état of May 25 1969 which brought him to power, and by extension, to the regime. The absentee was Egypt, represented in former years by top level guests who have included President Sadat and President Mubarak. But Khartum's policies have now alienated even Egypt, which, with the United States, used to be Sudan's staunchest ally.

The state of emergency which dominates every aspect of life in the capital and many other towns, came after growing discontent in the south, the imposition of Sharia or Islamic law last September and the sudden deterioration of a shaky economy resulting from these two developments.

Although recently overtaken by northern discontent as a factor in the country's crisis, southern resentment and armed rebellion were the main catalyst and continue to pose an important threat to Khartum. For years, President Nimeiry drew considerable support from the south for his role as peacemaker: in 1972, he brought an end to the 17-year civil war and gave considerable autonomy to the newly created Southern Region, a great deal more than to any part of the north.

But political and even economic autonomy was no use without cash. As expected investment and development failed to materialize, the high hopes of southerners started to turn into resentment and, early last year, it became clear that so-called bandits were really armed rebels commanding a considerable amount of support.

The rebellion has taken the form of the earlier war: mutinies by southern garrisons, armed attacks on police and Army posts, hundreds of young men going "into the forest" to train as soldiers and terrified villagers fleeing both rebels and Army reprisals. For the current war, like the previous one, is not fought between the African, Christian or animist southerner and the Arab, Muslim northerner: it is a war between southerners and the national Army. However, most southerners continue to see the struggle as one against the north, rather than against the central Government.

The feeling of ethnic, religious and language division was reinforced last July when President Nimeiry decreed the division of the Southern Region into three new regions. Though many northern observers saw this as an extension of the "divide and rule" principle which had governed the recent regionalization of the north, many southerners saw it as a deliberate attack by the north on the south.

Not only does the southern problem remain completely unresolved, with no sign of rebel willingness to negotiate with Khartum but the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) has also already changed the course of modern Sudanese history by disrupting the entire economy. The attack last February on the main base of the Chevron company at Rub Kona, in which three expatriate employees were killed, forced the US firm to stop all drilling and allied operations until last week when Chevron resumed oil exploration. A few days after the attack on Chevron, six expatriate hostages were seized and one foreign pilot killed in an attack on Compagnie de Constructions Internationales (CCI), the French company responsible for excavating the huge and controversial Jonglei canal. There is still no news of four of the hostages. It was confirmed yesterday that two West German experts had been kidnapped in the south.

An import ban imposed last August cut heavily into customs revenues, the main component of government income. This was compounded in September by the ban on alcoholic drinks, which caused not only a loss to the Treasury, put by some reliable estimates at about \$215m a year, but profound demoralization in a population used to its drink.

When the 2,000 doctors working in the Health Ministry resigned en masse in April over hospital conditions and pay structures, it became clear that southern discontent was not the only threat to the Government. Though doctors returned to their posts after an unprecedented capitulation by the authorities, engineers soon threatened water, electricity, transport and communications services by holding strike meetings.

Besieged on all sides, President Nimeiry took the fateful step: he decreed the state of emergency.

Tomorrow: Repression



Monaco's baby: Princess Caroline of Monaco and her son, born on Friday night, were doing well in the Princess Grace clinic, the principality's press centre said. Her husband, the Italian businessman Signor Stefano Casiraghi, aged 24, was present at the birth of Andrea Albert, who weighed six pounds 10 ounces. The Princess, aged 27, elder daughter of Prince Rainier, married the French financier M Philippe Junot in 1978, but the marriage was dissolved in October, 1980. She married Signor Casiraghi on December 29 last year.

Hart to stop attacking Mondale

From Christopher Thomas
Washington



Senator Gary Hart made it clear over the weekend that he is determined to carry his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination through to the party's national convention in July. But he will now drop his campaign strategy of personal confrontation with Mr Walter Mondale.

Mr Hart told Democrats in his home state of Colorado: "I will do nothing to hurt the Democratic Party and I will do everything to achieve a Democratic victory in 1984. I cannot wait to run against a President who owns more tuxedos than books."

Senior officials of the Democratic Party are clearly relieved that Mr Hart apparently has ended personal attacks on Mr Mondale. It is generally agreed that if the confrontation continued, the Democrats would destroy their own chances in the election in November.

"Let me put it as plainly as I can," Mr Hart said. "The defeat of Ronald Reagan is the most important imperative of our party.

"As Democrats and Americans we have a duty that goes beyond the candidate or the party to those who will pay the price of a second Reagan term – the voiceless, the powerless, the poor, the elderly, the unemployed and those who will be condemned to lesser lives in a lesser America."

The speech was one of the most emotional and most effective by Mr Hart throughout the campaign. In the Mondale camp it was viewed with a degree of caution, however.

Mr Robert Squier, a Democratic campaign consultant, said: "This is the critical period. We have got 30 days to get set up to take on Ronald Reagan. But if this turns out to be a month of mischief we can just as well forget it."

Mr Mondale is on holiday until the middle of this week, when he will have to make contact with Senator Hart and the Rev Jesse Jackson in the hope of persuading them not to challenge his apparent delegate majority or to inflict new wounds on party unity at the national convention.

Gonzalez under fire on Nato

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

The General Labour Union, UGT, kept up the pressure over the weekend on the Spanish Government to fulfil its 18-month-old campaign promise to hold a referendum on Spain's membership of Nato.

The Government of Señor Felipe González has clearly reversed its former anti-Nato position, but it does not seem to be getting its point across without splitting the Socialist party. The split is accentuated by the prospect of a party congress within six months.

The Secretary-General of the UGT, Señor Nicolas Redondo, insisted on Saturday that it was an obligation of members of his union and of the party to take a clear stand against remaining in Nato.

Craxi at bedside of stricken Berlinguer

From Our Correspondent, Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister and Socialist Party leader, flew back yesterday from the London summit of industrialized nations to the bedside in Padua of Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party Secretary who had been in a coma since a brain haemorrhage on Thursday evening.

Signor Craxi, who arrived by car from Vencie airport, was received in complete silence by the crowd of Communist supporters gathered at the hospital. Only last month Signor Berlinguer, who is 62, was subjected to whistles and catcalls when he attended, as an invited guest, the Socialist congress in Milan.

Signor Craxi spent a few minutes in the intensive care being treated. He is breathing with the aid of artificial respiratory equipment.

Afterwards he said: "I have known Enrico for 30 years, a long time in a person's life. Recently we have been quarrelling. But the experience of 30 years are many. I do hope that he does not leave us like this and that he continues to live".

A medial bulletin described the Communist leader's condition as unchanged. One of the hospital doctors treating him said the chances of recovery were rated at less than 10 per cent.

● MOSCOW: The Soviet Communist Party central committee had sent a telegram to Italy expressing concern about the health of Signor Berlinguer, Tass said yesterday (AP reports).

Marcos stung by priest's rejection of pardon

From Keith Dalton
Manila

President Marcos has ordered the Philippines Ministry of Justice to speed up the murder trial of eight churchmen, including an Irish and Australian priest, after their rejection on Friday of a conditional pardon.

Two other charges – illegal possession of explosives and ammunition, and incitement to rebellion – against Father Brian Gore, the Australian, should also be pursued, the President said. They were filed in September 1982 after a military raid on his church in the central island of Negros.

Soldiers claimed to have found a grenade, five bullets and subversive literature. Although Father Gore, aged 40, and six lay workers spent three days in jail before being released on bail, preliminary hearings have not begun.

The priest said the evidence was planted by the same soldiers who later charged him, Father Niall O'Brien, aged 44, from Dublin and the same six workers with the March 10, 1982, murder of a town mayor and his four aides. They have pleaded not guilty and claim to be victims of a frame-up.

Members of the Irish-based Columban order, to which the two foreign missionaries belong, said the presidential order was ominous and could indicate that the government was no longer prepared to seek an out-of-court settlement.

Ministry officials said at the weekend that the offer of a pardon for the priests, on condition that they leave the Philippines, and parole for the six church workers was final.

The eight accused, however, said their rejection did not mean they had closed the doors to future negotiations

In a statemenmt at the weekend, the churchmen said: "While the offer of pardon was not acceptable because of its legal connotation, it is not true that we are uncooperative with the Government in helping to dismiss the case. We merely stated the basic minimum which we required. . . . that the innocence of the accused not be compromised."

Indian soldiers stormed a fortress manned by well-organised fanatics

[illegible]

Emergency

[illegible]

Swoop on Swapo leaders

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South African security police arrested virtually the entire "internal" leadership of the South West Africa Peoples Organization (Swapo) in Namibia at the weekend, on the grounds that they were holding an illegal meeting.

The action came only a few days before Mr R F Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, who is touring Europe with Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister, the future of Namibia with Mr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

Among the 37 detained were Mr Niko Bessinger, Swapo's joint secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Dan Tjongarero, its deputy national chairman, and two white lawyers, Mr Anton Lubowski, who last month became the first Namibian white to join Swapo, and Mr Hartmut Ruppel, a partner in a law firm which acts for Swapo.

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30,000 Israelis join Lebanon protest

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The continuing strength of internal Israeli dissent over the unresolved war in Lebanon was demonstrated on the streets of Tel Aviv on Saturday night when about 30,000 people gathered to protest at the second anniversary of the invasion on June 6, 1982.

The mass rally, organized by Peace Now, also included protests at the activities of the new Jewish underground formed among settlers in the occupied West Bank. The proceedings began with a [illegible] Israelis killed in the most controversial of the country's wars.

Because of a ban ordered by Mr Uri Porat, the new chief of the broadcasting authority, no film of the demonstration was shown on Israeli television, although camera crews were present.

The crowd, which included members of some of the army's crack combat units, carried hundreds of banners and placards calling for the immediate withdrawal of the estimated 12,000 Israeli troops still in southern and eastern Lebanon.

Heavy security was in evidence in case of violence by pro-Government supporters who have attacked Peace Now rallies before, but no incidents [illegible]

The Peace Now movement, which has been responsible for earlier anti-war demonstrations, has decided not to compete in the general election scheduled for July 23. But many of its supporters are expected to back the main opposition Labour Party, which is pledged to an early date for a full Israeli withdrawal.

Lebanon buffer scorned

[illegible]

Arabs [illegible] full [illegible] case [illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent [illegible]

[illegible] two Palestinian [illegible] after being [illegible] from a civilian bus which they captured two months ago have petitioned the Israeli High Court in Jerusalem to allow them access to the full Defence Ministry inquiry, which is subject to strict military censorship.

Through their lawyers, the Arab petitioners have argued that repeated requests to Mr [illegible] the Defence Minister, have failed to secure a response and that newspaper reports of the commission's findings – that one and possibly both of the Palestinians died of blows delivered "by men on the scene" – are fragmentary.

In the latest twist in a scandal that, despite vigorous official suppression, refuses to go away, the Arabs also claim that Mr Arens' behaviour has aroused suspicions [illegible]

[illegible] Moscow [illegible]

[illegible] there would [illegible] and fewer [illegible]

The Comecon summit, which opens tomorrow, is the first since 1971, and clashes behind the scenes will be as sharp as anything witnessed in the more public arena of the EEC. As for expectations, the question is whether the summit will tackle the past decade in the pretence that "integration" of the Eastern block economies is working.

The summit was all but announced in May last year, but had to be abandoned. It was rescheduled for February this year, but was again postponed, this time to enable the new Chernenko leadership to prepare.

The fact that the Kremlin is [illegible]

[illegible] oil and gas in return for [illegible] rate products. And beyond all the lies the bloc's failure to keep pace with computer technology.

The Comecon building in Moscow is known as the "open book" – a name it owes to its odd shape rather than to any frankness about Comecon proceedings. But it is an open secret that the upheavals in Poland, Hungary's firm commitment to reformist "market socialism", and Romania's maverick behaviour have all tested the Kremlin's patience.

The signs, so far, are that the Chernenko leadership, which is taking an ultra-hard line with the West, is ready to be equally [illegible]

[illegible] warning by Mr Janos Kadar, the Hungarian leader, that [illegible] the Comecon meeting attended by the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr Tikhonov, [illegible]

[illegible]

partial exceptions, such as East Germany), shoddy goods, short- [illegible] con, he said. And there was no "Soviet model". But "free [illegible] economic domination.

Quebec to vote

Ottawa – The next provincial election in Quebec will be a form of referendum on the predominantly French-speaking province's independence from Canada. [illegible]

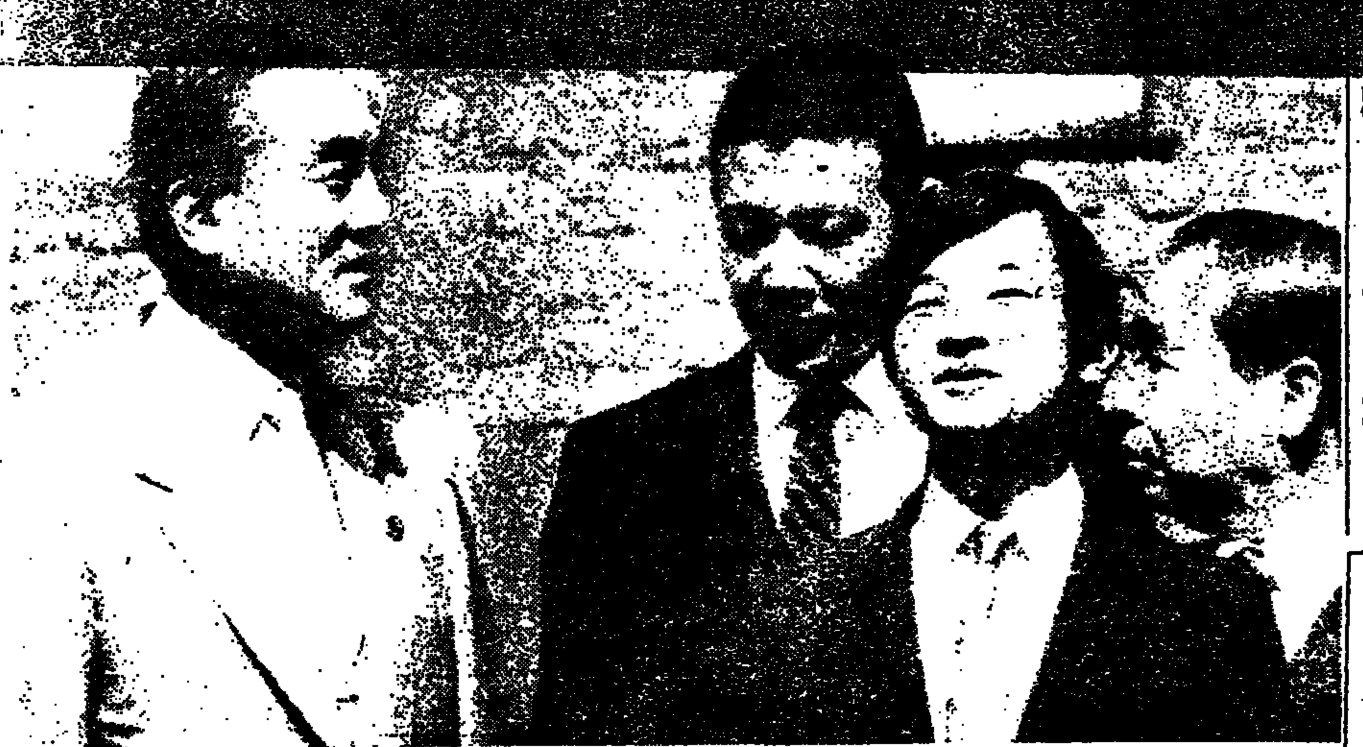
Czechs defeat

Venice (Reuter) – Several Czechoslovak students, on a brief holiday visit here, abandoned their group and sought political asylum in Italy.

[illegible] landfall



Tim Severin, the Briton who is voyaging from Greece to the Soviet Union on the route of the legendary Jason and his Argonauts, has reached Istanbul in a replica of Jason's galley Argo. He and his 17-man crew will set off for the Black Sea tomorrow.



Prince's visitor: Prince Hiro of Japan, right, an undergraduate at Oxford, had a visitor at the weekend: Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, his country's Prime Minister, who had been in London for the economic summit

Honduras edgy about US build-up

From Christopher Thomas Washington

American troops yesterday ended their biggest show of military might in Central America, returning from the mountains and jungles of Honduras to a sprawling tent city at Palmerola air base in the centre of the country. They will leave for home over the next three weeks.

Their presence was designed to antagonize and intimidate Nicaragua, which kept its troops on full alert throughout the three-week manoeuvers. But the mission, paradoxically, seems to have had the additional and unforeseen effect of heightening concern within Honduras about the overpowering and increasingly permanent presence of the US military.

A change in atmosphere has been especially notable since the military oused the hardline General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez on March 31. There is considerable concern among Pentagon officials that the new Honduran military hierarchy will be less obliging to US wishes than General Alvarez, a fervent anti-communist.

It would greatly upset America if its longer-term aims were to be thwarted by the loss of ready, unquestioned access to that impoverised nation.

European notebook

Three issues that cross frontiers

If opinion polls are to be believed, there are three trans-frontier issues exercising the minds of voters on the relatively rare occasions that they think about this weeks elections to the European parliament.

Those issues are: unemployment (about which the EEC has agonized inconclusively for years): wasteful farm surpluses (about which the EEC has only just begun to agonize): and defence (about which the EEC has only just begun to agonize): and defence (about which the EEC has no real right to agonize at all).

The run-in to the election has coincidentally given a chance for studying some of the Community's performance in all three areas.

Last week, for example, unemployment took centre stage in Luxembourg (a country with almost no unemployment problem of its own – yet), where the Social Affairs and Finance Ministers were meeting. While not all would go as far as the French in claiming that it was a problem eating up 18 per cent of the Community's wealth, there was much tut-tutting and and agreement that something sould be done. Not much was.

Britain blocked two of the measures suggested. One would have put up about £60m to help small companies. The other would have given the green light for a shorter working week.

The Netherland blocked another project aimed at smoothing out trans-frontier tax arrangements for companies and so helping them to grow. It also blocked progress on the British dream of a common insurance market.

On the agricultural front, th week saw the surplus butter mountain grow expensively to over a million tonnes. It also saw the Commission wrestling with a request by West Germany to pay extra compensation to its farmers, a request which threatens to infuriate other countries if granted and to infuriate West Germany if denied.

As far as defence is concerned, tomorrow sees the curtain go up on the next act of France's attempt to bring the Western European Union (WEU) in out of the cold, with a meeting in Paris for foreign ministers of the seven member countries.

Defence is meant to have no place in the economic Community, but, as President Mitterrand said last week in his speech to the European Parliament, the question of joint security cannot be avoided by the EEC countries.

France sees the WEU as an ideal framework for wider cooperation since it excludes neutral Ireland and the unenthusiastic Danes and Greeks of the ten EEC countries. It also has the advantage of including the French, who are not part of Nato's Eurogroup, which is the body meant to be coordinating the eastern pillar of the alliance.

The EEC voter might well wonder what relevance the European Parliament has to any of this. There is some. MEPs could point to reports they had passed urging the need for most of the measures.

But the fact remains that they were responsible for none of the decisions – nor are they ever likely to be until such time as the turnout in these elections can command respect from national governments.

The Parliament is caught [illegible] a descending escalator. [illegible] less power it has, the f[illegible] voters it attracts. The [illegible] voters who turn out, the [illegible] it power will be eroded. I[illegible] the Parliament at the mo[illegible] nobody cares very [illegible] which party wins, [illegible] the turn-out is high.

Ian Mu[illegible]

Unions angry at Botha's meeting with Pope

From John Earle Rome

The Pope will receive privately today Mr P W Botha, the South African Prime Minister, who arrived yesterday on a four day visit to Rome at the end of his western European tour.

The Pope is expected to reaffirm the Roman Catholic church's opposition to racial discrimination and its support for Namibia's independence in accordance with United Nations decisions. Last January he reaffirmed the church's position when he recalled in a speech that several peoples were awaiting their independence and recognition of their status by the United Nations.

"We support their hopes," he said. "Among them we cannot but recall Namibia whose slow and laborious journey has not been fulfilled."

Mr Botha is accompanied by Mr Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, and Dr Dawie de Villiers, the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism.

The South African Prime Minister is due to see his Italian counter-part, Signor Bettino Craxi, tomorrow before flying home late on Wednesday.

Vienna orchestra seeks harmony with Berlin

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra said at the weekend that it did not want to stab its Berlin colleagues in the back by taking over a Whitsun concert in Salzburg which Herbert von Karajan was originally due to have given with the Berlin Philharmonic.

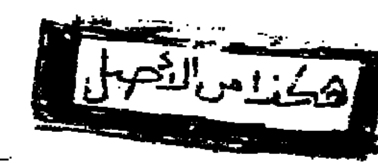
But a spokesman for the Vienna orchestra said in an interview on Austrian radio that Salzburg could not be said to be the normal domain for the Berlin Philharmonic. The Vienna Philharmonic had already agreed that the Berliners should play in Salzburg during the summer festival and, therefore, had no qualms about accepting the Whitsun engagement.

Berlin's cultural authorities, who have been trying hard to avert a complete break between Karajan and the Berlin orchestra, were pessimistic about the chances of a lasting reconciliation.

Weapons stolen

Paris (AP) – A lorry loaded with 36 riot guns, ammunition and knives was stolen in Paris at the weekend.

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THE ARTS

On Your Toes, 'the first show to bring ballet to Broadway', opens at the Palace Theatre in London tomorrow, with its legendary choregraphy re-created by Donald Saddler: interview by **Sheridan Morley**

Dancing on a time-machine

With the West End rapidly becoming a museum of great dance musicals, when better to welcome back *On Your Toes* from 1936 and, more recently, a two-year Broadway success?

This was the show that Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart wrote, realized they were in trouble with, and took to George Abbott. Mr Abbott agreed to rewrite the book, did so, and then regretted he would be unable to stage it on account of it now being the winter of 1935 and his habit in winter was to play golf in Palm Springs. Accordingly Rodgers and Hart hired themselves another director, got to Boston and found they were still in deep trouble, not now just with the book but with the whole thing.

Abbott was again sent for, shown the production and asked by Rodgers and Hart for some sort of comment. "Boys", he said, "we have nothing to talk about. There'll be plenty of time for talking after we start rehearsing tomorrow morning. Now let's get some girls and go dancing."

What Abbott did next morning was simple and radical: he went back to the plot as first devised by himself and Rodgers and Hart, staged it and took them on to Broadway. There, much helped by a couple of Balanchine ballets – one of which, *Slaughter on Tenth Avenue*, was later to turn up in several Hollywood movies and was brilliantly parodied in *The Bandwagon* by the Fred Astaire for whom it was intended – and the show's one hit song, "There's a Small Hotel" (an unusually rustic number about country inns and church steeples to have come from the big-city typewriter of Lorenz Hart), *On Your Toes* turned into the hit of the season and launched Rodgers and Hart on eight years of remarkable productivity and success.

Now in his middle nineties, Mr Abbott is the only survivor of that original and remarkable Rodgers-Hart-Balanchine team, and in overseeing the new London production, which opens tomorrow at the Palace, he is also handing it on to another generation.

Donald Saddler, the present choreographer of all but the Balanchine ballets in *On Your Toes*, was just 15 when the show first opened on Broadway, and he first got to work with George Abbott on the choreography of *Wonderful Town* 20 years later:

"I remember Rosalind Russell coming over to me during rehearsals in 1953 and saying wasn't George amazing for a man of 67: now he's about to be 97 he still seems to me pretty amazing. He was the first man to put real comedy into musical comedy: he's a technician, which is why he's been able on this show to teach so many ballerinas like Makarova and the ones who replaced her on Broadway, Valentina Koslova and Galina Panova, how to act when they never had before. He's also a man who can work with other experts like Balanchine: he understands about collaboration. I hate those modern Broadway shows where all you get to see is the personal view of one director: a show has to be more than that."

Like many choreographers of his generation, Saddler started out as an original member of the American Ballet Theatre, and indeed was dancing with them over here as early as 1946. Born in California, the son of a rancher in the San Fernando Valley, he was told to do gymnastics while recovering from a childhood illness and found that the nearest gym also offered ballet and tap classes at bargain rates. After college in California he moved to New York and joined the American Ballet Theatre in the generation of Jerome Robbins:

"It was [illegible] of the dance: Fokine [illegible] and Nijinska [illegible] Mille, and we got [illegible] past as well as the [illegible] war came and when [illegible] Broadway *Oklahoma!* [illegible] I went to dance for Mr Abbott [illegible] *Button Shoes*, became a choreographer, did a sequence of Doris Day movie musicals, and finished [illegible] Italy directing what they call [illegible] colos; then I did a lot of [illegible] revival of *No No Nanette* [illegible] came to London, and [illegible] interested in the history [illegible] American musicals.

"*On Your Toes* was the first show to bring ballet to Broadway [illegible] though Balanchine was 79 and already very ill when we went into rehearsal [illegible] this time we've faithfully [illegible] *Slaughter on Tenth* [illegible] *Xenobia* sequences, using [illegible] and his own notes and the memories of people who had danced [illegible]. This is now a historical [illegible] our orchestrator was [illegible] opened in New York two [illegible]. Since then sadly both the [illegible] and Balanchine have died [illegible] is still here, and has [illegible] archivist in Saddler.

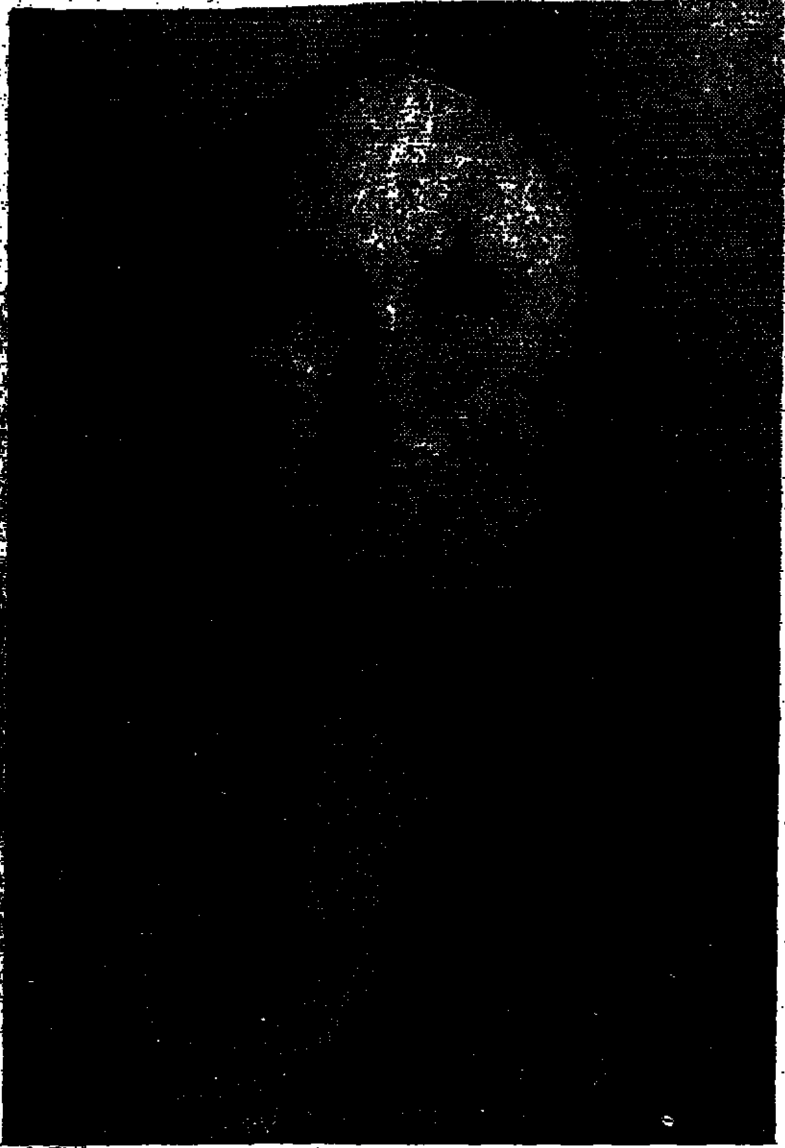
"People make the mistake when doing musical revivals of trying to comment on the period: I have to tell my dancers not to camp it around. In 1936 people danced because they thought it was wonderful to dance, and we have to make the audience coming into the theatre feel that they've come into 1936. An Abbott show is always fast, energetic, clean and crisp; the laughs don't change from night to night, and nor do the moves.

"It's a precision job. Makarova had no comic or dramatic experience at all when she started with us: Abbott taught her all of that, and I taught her how to be heard. She had this tiny voice so I said just be Russian and talk to the audience the way you talk to your son, and all at once the volume went right up.

"As soon as the London cast is settled in" (Doreen Wells replaces Makarova at matinées and, from the ninth week of the run, at night as well) "we go back to America to do the television and the tour. Over there now people are very interested in the history of great musicals, but there's no real tradition of 1930s show dancing, so if you're not careful you go into rehearsal with a lot of rockers.

"One sequence in this show is really a contest between Balanchine ballet dancing and Ruby Keeler tap dancing, and you have to know a lot about the period to get that right. When I start work I put up a lot of 1930s photographs around the walls of the rehearsal room – fashions, social life, people at parties – so the kids can see how people stood and the way they smiled and what they wore."

Photograph of Donald Saddler by Nobby Clark



(PUBLISHING)

Representative force

The Book Publishers' Representatives' Association (founded 1924) has about 500 members, 10 per cent of them women. Although it exists exclusively for social and charitable reasons, its members constitute the vast majority of those who, on behalf of individual publishers or groups of publishers, persuade or fail to persuade booksellers to display and stock forthcoming titles. With more than 50,000 new books published annually, it is hard to see how a bookseller can sensibly decide what to buy, and what to resist. If even one copy of each of last year's new publications were stocked – let alone a selection of books published in previous years – the shop would need to be sizeable.

A publisher's representative (they do not like to be called travellers) has his own territory, which may be London, the Home Counties, the Midlands, the North, Ireland or wherever. The size of the territory depends upon the size of the publisher's list. The largest houses employ two dozen reps or more, each covering relatively small areas of the country; smaller houses make do with four or five salesmen. Some bookshops will be visited two or three times a year, others – in major cities – every few weeks. In London, the reps of the bigger houses will call upon their main accounts weekly.

The current president of the BPRA, Alasdair Robertson, has been a publisher's rep for 14 years, 10 years with Purnell, four with the Hamlyn Group, and is at present with their Newnes subsidiary. Ten per cent of his members are freelances. That is, they tend to work on commission for a number of small publishers. They can earn more than their salaried colleagues or competitors but theirs is a less secure occupation.

A rep costs a publisher £25,000-£30,000 per annum to run, which includes, says Mr Robertson, "the running of a car, other tools of the trade and 'away from home' expenses. Fortunately, young people are coming into the trade and are paid a salary on which a reasonable standard of living can be maintained".

As a publisher's list grows, a sole representive is more economic and more effective. The relationship between rep and bookseller is likely to be closer, and – controversial, this – exclusive reps are more likely to take back unsold books. "Go on, you take 100 copies and if you only sell 50 I'll see you right." The smooth-talking rep who can achieve this will see his company's books better displayed, and if he were not to take back the unsold ones he would receive short shrift thereafter from the bookseller. It is generally denied that this happens.

To an alarming degree, the quantity a bookshop takes of a new title depends on the relationship and trust between bookseller and representative. Why, you may think, should any rep know how potentially saleable a forthcoming book may be? We are not dealing with beans, or Mars bars. Why should a bookseller believe a rep knows? Subject to a specific publisher's list, a rep may or may not have read some of the books he is employed to sell. His knowledge will mainly have come from being briefed by the book's editor at the publisher's spring or autumn sales conference, and his sales manager will have provided "angles" on how to sell – or subscribe, as the technical term is – the title into shops. Some aggressive sales managers may also set sales targets below which reps are not supposed to fall.

As Mr Robertson remarks, "Modern methods of computerized stock control, microfiche and tele-ordering are geared principally to stock titles". (That is, not new books.) "It is only through reps that personal contact between publishers and booksellers is maintained. From the rep's knowledge of the bookshop concerned, his detailed awareness of his product and past experience, the potential sale of a new title is arrived at and, in agreement with the bookseller, the correct number of copies to be bought is agreed." Note the word "correct".

The whole business is something of a charade. Most trade books (general fiction and non-fiction) sell few enough copies and authors rarely find their newly-published masterpieces in bookshops. (One famous emporium is notorious for leaving packets of new titles unopened under the counter and returning them a few weeks later to their publishers, claiming there was no demand.)

The representative, subject to list and territory, may subscribe new books days, weeks or six months or more ahead of publication: this is the reason usually offered for the inordinate length of time it takes most publishers to transform typescript into bound book. The fact that most books never appear in most bookshops is an irony that does not seem to be appreciated by publishers or booksellers.

E. J. Craddock

Theatre

Mystery Plays
St Mary's Abbey, York

Even without setting foot inside the sublimely restored Minster, you cannot pass through York without experiencing a sense of civic pride that sets the place apart as British, rather than modern English, territory.

From its Roman walls to its equally monumental Victorian railway station and the brand new Viking Museum, it proclaims itself the capital of Britain's Texas: and the same goes for the three-week York Festival, which this year (on the theatrical side) beats out its own track into stage tradition with long-neglected work by Mary Pix and Jonson. The central event – viewed by some as a dramatic counterpart of the Minster – is the city's fourteenth-century Mystery Cycle: first revived for the Festival of Britain after four centuries of theatrical oblivion, and now adapted into a four-hour spectacle involving some 200 local performers, and one professional actor – Simon Ward – as a tactfully flat-vowelled Nazarene.

The production is by Toby Robertson (his first in Britain since leaving the Old Vic in 1980), who has re-adapted J. S. Purvis's 1957 translation, introduced a modern-dress narrator, and included some guild plays (out of the day-long sequence of 49) that have not been staged since the sixteenth century. With befitting grandeur, the cycle is acted out on a triple stage representing Heaven, Earth and Hell against the noble ruins of St Mary's Abbey.

I had better admit that these inspiring preliminaries were steadily flattened by the ensuing performance, which finally left me shivering in the Museum Gardens grandstand counting the minutes until the Day of Judgment. Allowing for some extraordinary moments when the ancient text spoke across the centuries, Mr Robertson has achieved no more than a better-than-average civic pageant with intrusive high-tech additions.

On the technical side, there is Franco Colavecchia's set, which includes a tubular steel cross and links Earth to Heaven by means of an articulated electric lift which Jesus and Mary approach as if boarding a No 19 bus. There is also Robert Walker's score – silvery angelic voices, bouncing Gloria rhythms, chorus lamentations from the lower regions – all expressive and appropriate music, fatally enfeebled by tinny pre-recording. By devices such as these, the sense of a direct community event is damagingly undermined; and it takes a further blow from the quality of the community work itself. There is not one good crowd shout throughout the show (not even for Barabbas); and the dominant impression is of York's ladies milling vaguely about, chorusing timid Hosannahs and taking care not to touch anybody with their olive branches.

This not being a great age of faith, what you expect from a performance such as this is a clear telling of the biblical story and human insights into the private life of the past. Mr Robertson achieves the first, but makes only fitful contact with the second.

The main success goes to two local amateurs. Keith Jefferson is first seen as a masked Creator with an ego big enough to encompass the universe, then as an Amin-like Herod, clowning away with a circular-saw halberd but cutting the comedy on learning that he has a rival as King of the Jews. Harry Bridge commands instant affection as the divinely cuckolded Joseph. The main justification for reviving the previously omitted scene of the boy Jesus in the Temple is that it brings Mr Bridge back.

Irving Wardle

Television

Guilty obsessions

It was Brian Clark's slight obsession with Kipling's obsessive privacy that led him to write the one-man show for the admirable Alec McCowen now at the Mermaid. This, with his own writing woven into Kipling's, has the old gentleman accounting for himself in the stance of an angry man, resenting both the intrusion and the necessity for intruding. On LWT's South Bank Show last night, Melvyn Bragg added to the disturbance, allowing Messrs Clark and McCowen to account for themselves and others, all divided by film, to chip in.

Mr McCowen thought Kipling never really grew up, that he was Puck of Pook's Hill and, in later life, racked by guilt about the son he wangled under-age into the 1914-18 war and lost almost immediately at Loos.

Dr Terry Eagleton, of Wadham College, is not a Kipling enthusiast. He was, he thought, condescending to the working classes, deceiving them into thinking otherwise mainly by shrewdly dropped aitches; a flag-waver, with his populist rhythms, for a sadistic ideology that bore up the Empire, a discipline that involved flogging and beating other races. Dr Eagleton gave poor old K rather a beating himself; I felt ashamed of liking Gunga Din.

He was, however, impressed by Alec McCowen's performance but not by the play: that obscured wider political issues by a personalization which exploited the English love of a character.

Professor Angus Wilson, a Kipling biographer, dissented from the political censure, thought the major part of his work was not about the things Dr Eagleton had gone on about. Mr Clark, who thought Dr Eagleton condescending, was distanced from him by a television screen. He pleaded guilty to personalization. People were complicated organisms, he said, and it was Kipling's contradictions that fascinated him.

All good stuff, and I could have done with more, but Mr Bragg's remaining minutes – which I, as I am sure Kipling would have, found unforgiving – were spent with the Ganelin Trio, a Russian jazz group.

BBC2 had a crackle at John McCormack, the centenary of whose birth falls this week: a crackle because we started on cylinders and went through some rather aged recordings. The voice was distinctive; the success phenomenal. Earning £200,000 a year in the Thirties, living in an Irish manor with 14 servants and nipping over to America, his adopted country, in the winter to wow them some more, must have soothed any hurt caused by unkind people who said he was wasting a good voice singing a lot of rubbish.

It was a sketchy documentary, short on film and not over-endowed with facts – but nostalgia – and sure there will be more of it on BBC2 on Wednesday – won through.

Dennis Hackett

Opera

Atmosphere lost in character-building

Owen Wingrave
Snape Maltings

The Aldeburgh Festival has chosen this year one of the most problematic of Britten's works for its opening production, *Owen Wingrave*. This was the opera Britten wrote in 1970 for BBC Television, and it has often been assumed that the awkwardness of the piece could be blamed on its being conceived for film rather than for the opera house.

However, the Suffolk production, using the set by John and Edward Piper designed for the Covent Garden staging, makes it abundantly clear that the opera has its real home in the theatre, and that the moments when it remembers it is a television piece, the orchestral variations that focus on different family portraits, or the interior monologues at the dinner table, are the weakest places in the work.

Curiously enough the other two operas which Britten wrote in collaboration with Myfanwy Piper, *The Turn of the Screw* and *Death in Venice*, are both more persuasively film-like in their splicing of short scenes into a continuous musical flux.

They are both also confined in personnel and location, and it must be the comparative looseness of *Owen Wingrave* that makes it so much the lesser opera. Needing to sketch in so many characters, Britten and his librettist are obliged to give them excessively explanatory episodes early on, and there is not the opportunity to create the single brooding astmosphere of Bly or Venice. It must also be said that Owen's quandary is a lot less interesting and a lot less musically and dramatically fertile than the Governess's or Aschenbach's. He finds himself a pacifist in a military family: that is all.

This baldness in the central situation appears to stultify much of the surrounding dialogue, which tends to be pat and artificial. It can also be disconcertingly banal: the Maltings audience were good to give it only one unlooked-for laugh. On the other hand, pacifism was obviously something Britten cared about, and *Owen Wingrave* gave him the chance to consider it musically at greater length than anywhere else except in the *War Requiem*.

His means in the two works are rather similar. For centuries music has been an instrument of war: the musical pacifist has no images to compare for power with trumpet calls, fanfares and tattoos. Britten, therefore, takes those things and turns them against themselves. The score of *Owen Wingrave* is filled with martial music, but martial music given a harmonic or rhythmic smear that makes it foul. The result is a combination of the magnificent and the malignant that Steuart Bedford realized with splendid force in conducting an orchestra of students from the Britten-Pears School.

The cast from the same institution was also excellent. James Meek as Owen took the wise course of not making him too readily a hero: he was diffident, uncertain in his moral strength until the flowering of his apostrophe to peace, which was beautifully sung. Helen Charnock and Gary Coward made the Coyles by far the most human characters in the opera, both of them shaping their lines as natural and even inevitable expressions.

Among the awful family, Marcia Swanston as Miss Wingrave was incisive and very much the head of the house, but not so over-characterized as to be ugly, and Jennifer Bolam was an attractive fiancée. There is another performance on June 16 with different singers.

Paul Griffiths

Tosca
Covent Garden

It was as Tosca, with Placido Domingo and in Newcastle, that Mara Zampieri made her British debut; and now, not before time, she has arrived at Covent Garden, and in the same role.

Ms Zampieri is not, in any conventional sense, the opera singer's opera singer. But only those concerned with the patina of the role could let this bother them. For she uses the raw core of her voice, which speaks so directly and penetratingly, to draw out a rawness of emotion which sharpens the edges of the tortured and self-torturing heroine she can portray so well.

With Giacomo Aragall returning to the Cavaradossi in which he replaced Pavarotti in the Royal Opera's last, ill-fated *Tosca*, a sharply-detailed humanity emerges in the first act: the stage presence seems a little more stiff, more angular this time round, but the voice is as firm and ringingly resilient as ever.

But, however artfully Zampieri and Aragall tune in to the orchestral subtext which Robin Stapleton urges competently if not over-compellingly from the pit, there remains a strange vacuum at the heart of this revival. It is partly a result of what is as yet an inadequate binding together of musical and physical dramaturgy which alone can light the fuse of melodrama. And it has something to do, too, with the Scarpia, Guillermo Sarabia, making his Covent Garden debut.

His is a *gros et gras* portrayal: the voice and face of the all-purpose villain are moulded in Plasticine rather than in clay, and he is too selfconscious in vocal and physical gesture to make his particular evil very much more than gesture alone.

Zefirelli's production, now restaged by Richard Gregson, still holds its own as a unit; and, if its essential spirit is weakening, it continues to provide handsome cameos for the by no means significant Angelotti of Roderick Earle and the Sacristan of John Gibbs.

Hilary Finch

Rock

Van Morrison
Dominion

Twenty years ago, when Van Morrison was fronting the R&B band Them in the exotic Maritime Hotel, Belfast, he was cast in the role of moody punk. Essentially a private man, Morrison has always sought to debunk myths about himself. He calls his music doing a job, and it is certainly one that he does very well.

Now playing an extended season in London, Morrison began his performance revisiting the past, with a relaxed medley of Them favourites. He eased into a lengthy set with the same casual control, a finely tuned six-piece band allowing him the space to improvise when the mood took him.

Listening to Van Morrison is like absorbing a sizeable chunk of contemporary pop history, and as the evening unfolded he played selections from most of his records and evoked dozens of different styles. A fine soul singer, he was at his best with a subtle reading of "All in the Game" and the heart-warming ballad tribute "Jackie Wilson Said". Soul and emotion, usually such cheap comodities, were expressed in just about everything he touched.

Surprisingly, Morrison played less of his current Celtic swing than expected. When he did, particularly on the evocative "Vanlose Stairway", the atmosphere had some of the electricity of a revival meeting. The audience were alternately transfixed then euphoric when he duetted in call and response fashion with the saxophonist Richard Buckley as the climax to "The Common One".

The elements of reflective mysticism and quiet vision that inform Morrison's work have always been present, a fact that allows him to reinterpret great old numbers like "Madame George" and "Ballerina" with their elegant acoustic structures, and then switch to the updated finger-popping swing of "Cleaning Windows", with its swivel-hipped brass and funk backbeat. While he based this set on a series of well-known songs, triggering many happy memories, there was nothing nostalgic about the music.

Morrison fits a tradition whose trademark is quality rather than fashion. He sang of Sinatra and Nelson Riddle; his band progressed from rock to hard jazz to gospel. It was excellent value. By the end, with a show-stopping "Full Force Gale", the crowd were on their feet.

Max Bell

Concert

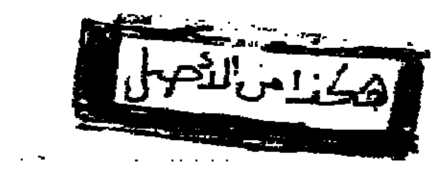
Mieczyslaw Horszowski
Snape Maltings

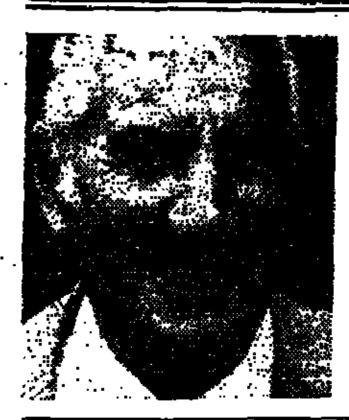
The Polish pianist Mieczyslaw Horszowski was the great discovery of the last Aldeburgh Festival: not an infant but a veteran prodigy. Old enough to have been patted on the head by Brahms, as we reported at the time, he was virtually unknown in this country before Murray Perahia invited him over for that occasion. On Saturday evening he returned for another recital, due to be followed this morning by a master class on works by Bach, Beethoven and Chopin.

These were the main presences, too, in his recital programme, and distinctly close presences if one remembers that Mr Horszowski's lifetime covers a large stretch of intervening history. Admittedly, Bach was represented only as the over-revered influence on a prelude by Casals, but it would be nice to think that Mr Horszowski's playing of Chopin, in particular, perpetuated some tradition: a tradition of almost oriental rubato, not so much expressive as decorative in its effect, and of deliciously firm singing tone. The slow movement of Chopin's B minor Sonata showed these rare qualities to perfection, and it was good to be listening in the Maltings, where the whole hall could resonate warmly and truthfully in response to Mr Horszowski's touch.

Not everything in the recital was so wonderful: it would be absurd and unfair to expect a pianist of such age not to be a little limited by physical frailty. The miracle is that so much of his art, and all his memory, is unscathed, and that he remains a match for the intricacies of rhythm and timbre in Debussy's *Children's Corner* or in a little piece of delicate chinoiserie by Martinu, *The Fifth Day of the Fifth Moon*. What also shone from these performances, as from the Chopin, was a total absence of rhetoric, an ability after 90 years to be fresh, simple and unassuming.

Paul Griffiths


هكذا من الأصل



As the men's tennis stars warm up at Queen's Club today in readiness for Wimbledon, the last British men's Wimbledon champion, **Fred Perry** (left), recalls his success 50 years ago and assesses how he would have fared against today's young tennis turks

Game, set match . . . and snub



Referee F R Burrow with the Australian Jack Crawford and Perry (right) after his 1934 victory at Wimbledon

*It shows how we have all mellowed over those 50 years from the days when some elements in the All England Club and the LTA looked down on me as a hot-headed, outspoken, tearaway rebel, not quite the class of chap they *really* wanted to see winning Wimbledon, even if he *was* English. I've mellowed, too. I think I'm very much a leopard who has changed his spots. Looking back 50 years later, I have to concede that I was sometimes a little brash and aggressive about what I regarded as the class-ridden set-up there. But at the time, a young man with my background was bound to feel that snobbery very keenly, and I still get angry about the shabby way I was treated when I won Wimbledon in 1934 – the first Englishman to do it for 25 years.*

In those days there was no formal presentation of the championship trophy on court. You simply shook hands with your opponent, picked up your gear and walked back to the dressing room. I had beaten the Australian, Jack Crawford, and I went for a long soak in the bath to ease my muscles and let the significance of it all sink in with the bathwater. I was the proudest bloke in a bathtub anywhere in England.

Suddenly, out in the dressing room, I overheard the distinctive voice of Brame Hillyard, club committee man, talking to Crawford. "Congratulations," said Hillyard. "This was one day when the best man didn't win." I couldn't believe my ears. What about the two previous times I'd beaten him, in the finals of the US and Australian championships?

Hillyard had brought a bottle of champagne into the dressing room, and given it to Jack, whom I so clearly remember having beaten in straight sets not half an hour before. I leapt from the tub, rushed out and, sure enough, found Crawford holding the bottle. True, I hadn't been quite forgotten: there, draped over the back of my seat, was the official acknowledgement of my championship, an honorary All England Club member's tie.

Nobody said, "Here's your tie, Fred. Welcome to the club." Nobody even said, "Congratulations." The tie was just dropped there for me to find when I came out of the bath. Instead of Fred J. Perry the champ, I felt like Fred J. Muggs the chimp. The Perry balloon was certainly deflated.

I don't think I've ever been so angry in my life. That stuck-up attitude hurt, it really did. All my paranoia about the old-school-tie brigade surfaced with a vengeance.

Still, apart from the time in 1936 when my membership was automatically rescinded when I turned professional, I never had another dispute with the Wimbledon authorities. And even then, I was quite prepared to abide by their decision because that was the rule in those days, when the word "professional" sent a shiver through their portals.

All those hatchets have been buried now. To its great credit, Wimbledon has been a leader in bringing about change and improvement in the sport.

I never thought I'd live to see the day when a statue was put up to the son of a Labour MP – my father, S. F. Perry, MP for Kettering – inside the manicured grounds of Wimbledon. There will be a few former members of the All England Club and the Lawn Tennis Association revolving in their graves at the thought of such a tribute paid to the man they regarded as a rebel from the wrong side of the tennis tramlines.

I am, of course, bowled over by the All England Club's decision to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of my first Wimbledon win in 1934 by renaming the Somerset Road entrance to the ground the Fred Perry Gates, and honouring me still further by erecting the statue, commissioned from the sculptor David Wynne. I can only compare it to the Football Association putting one up for Stanley Matthews at Wembley stadium, and I'm thrilled to bits.

To me, Wimbledon is the greatest place in the world and Centre Court is the finest arena. There's a certain air of serenity about the place; quite matronly, in a way. It just sits there quietly, not making a fuss.

I have had a love affair with Wimbledon since the time I first stood on Centre Court in 1928 as a paying spectator. Whenever I walk through those gates with the insignia AELTC (All England Lawn Tennis Club) I still get the sort of thrill I don't experience anywhere else in the tennis world.

When the All England Club moved to their present site from their old Worple Road ground in 1922 everybody told them the place would be a white elephant; they would never fill it. But Wimbledon is not just concrete and seats like Flushing Meadow, the home of the US Open and to my mind the worst by far of the Grand Slam tournament venues. Wimbledon is steeped in a special atmosphere. Wherever I appear, on radio or TV or giving lectures, I am always asked, particularly in America, "Why is Wimbledon the best?"

This is what I tell them: tennis fans and players alike say they are going to the US Open or the French Open, the Australian Open or the US Indoor, the Chinese Open or whatever, but in Britain they simply say they're going to Wimbledon.

When you think of Wimbledon you don't think of it as a place on the map where the tournament happens to be played. You think of the tournament first and *then* you realize that Wimbledon happens to be a suburb of London! Wimbledon must be the only London suburb known all over the world. Even the Americans, who possess most of the things that are biggest and best, are in awe of Wimbledon, which is why they call it "The Big W".

In America there are always announcements in the sporting magazines from tennis players who have set up as coaches. How do they advertise themselves? Not as "Former US Open players" or "Former French Open competitors"; no – "Former *Wimbledon* player". That is an acknowledgement of its special place in tennis. There is an aura about Wimbledon, a touch of class. The Virginia creeper on the walls keeps the place looking so traditional, yet the way Wimbledon has expanded over the years, while still retaining that historic showpiece of a Centre Court, has given the greatest championship the best of both worlds.

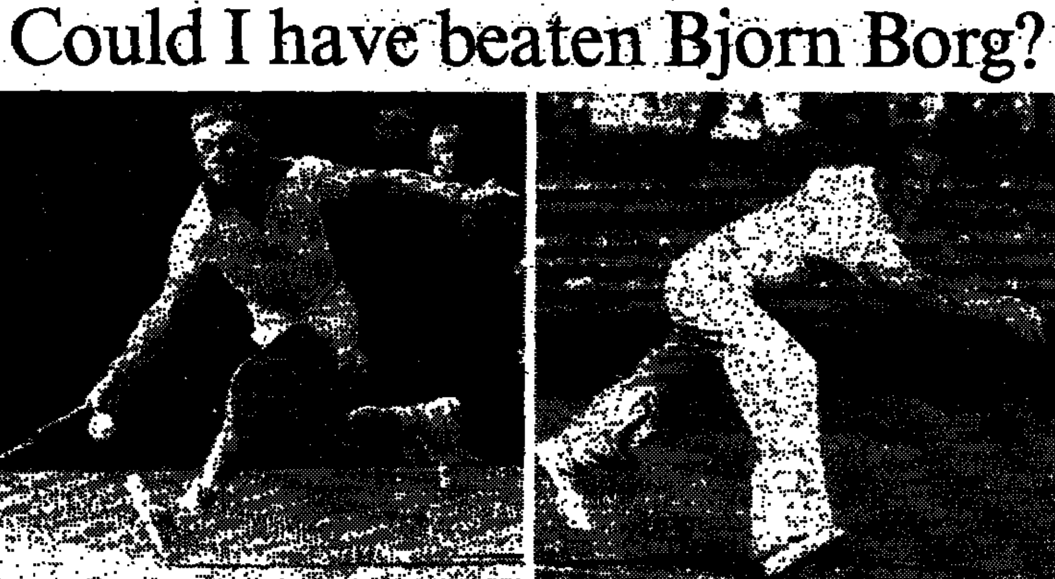
Nothing in the world can prepare you for Centre Court. It is completely surrounded by a covered stand and once the ball goes up in the air you see it like a football because of the dark background. You think you've got all the time in the world to hit it, but this is one of the greatest pitfalls for anybody playing his first match there. The debutantes are usually all over the place for a set and a half because their timing is wrong. You see, all tennis courts are 78 feet long, so when the server stands on the baseline and you're waiting to receive serve, on the other baseline or just behind it, you have 78 feet in which to see the ball and prepare to hit it.

Now, on most of the courts on which we played there would be about 21 feet behind the court and about 17-18 feet on either side, at which points the stands would begin. At Wimbledon on the centre court, however, there is a runback of something like 30 feet to the wooden barrier where the linesmen sits; and behind that barrier is another space, about 20-25 feet, before you reach the covered stand. Even then, the sea of faces is not in direct sunlight, but subdued light. So when the ball is tossed up by the server above the level of the backstop, you can see it clearly enough, but it seems to be about a hundred miles away. In reality, of course, it is *still* only 78 feet away, but you think you have more time than you actually do. This is why so many inexperienced players on centre court suffer from so-called "Centre Courtitis".

Their problems are compounded by the fact that inexperienced players are often pitted on Centre Court against name players, and have a different approach to the ball. In general, a lesser player runs to a ball and then swings and hits it. The class player doesn't do that; he brings his racket back as he moves. The trick is not to run to a ball and hit it, but to run to a place from which you can conveniently reach out for an anticipated return. There's a hell of a difference.

To me the Centre Court is the greatest place in the world and from the word "play" in a fourth-round match in 1930 it suited me right down to the ground.

Could I have beaten Bjorn Borg?



Stretching a centre court point. Bjorn Borg (left) in 1981 and Fred Perry on winning form in 1934

One of the questions I am regularly asked is, "Do you think you could have beaten Borg?" Or McEnroe? Or Connors, or Lendl? People find this sort of speculation fascinating in all sports and I can understand their wanting to know, but I like to turn the question around by asking them, "Could Jack Dempsey have beaten Muhammad Ali?" The answer, of course, is that we will never know – though this doesn't stop the speculation!

In my own case I had to pack up playing seriously in 1942 when I broke my arm in that match at Madison Square Garden, New York, and in one way I found it a good thing because of the well-known cruelty of the sporting public towards their former heroes. They see someone who's a bit past it trying to stay at the top level and they come out with such cutting comments as, "You're a bit slow," or "Put on a bit of weight, haven't you?"

With me that never happened. Because I went out at the top, I was never a has-been. People think I was perhaps a little better than I really was, a bit faster than I really was, that my forehand was more devastating than it really was, and that I was a much nicer person than I really was – even if they didn't like me at the time! And I think it's much better to keep it that way.

One thing about me was *not* exaggerated: I gave no quarter. I was a great believer in getting my nose in front and making sure the other fellow's nose didn't catch up.

I don't think I was the world's most gifted player by a long stretch. For one thing, I didn't possess the variety of shot required for that. But I never went on court to come second, and if I did lose to somebody I was determined that he would never put it across me again.

I hear a lot about Englishmen being good losers. Hogwash! There's nothing good about losing, and if somebody makes a habit of it, there's a simple explanation: he's no good. It should be the end of the world if you lose a tennis match at top level. How you get round it is entirely up to the individual. I was a loner, though I travelled most of the time as part of a team and had a lot of friends, and I always made it my business to know more about my opponents than they knew about me. I was pretty crafty. If I ever said, "Good shot" – which I very seldom did – they were never sure if I meant it or not.

Nor did I ever believe in the gesture of throwing a point away in order to acquire the reputation of being "a good sport". I didn't aspire to being a good sport: "champion" was good enough for me. Say, for instance, you are match point down and you hit the ball out, but the linesman calls your shot good and saves you. Are you then going to throw away the next point and go match point down again? You quickly learn not to do these things.

Another factor to consider in the "Could-you-have-beaten-so-and-so" debate is the question of which rules you would play under. In my time we had to stand with both feet behind the baseline to serve and keep one foot on the ground until after making contact. Now you can skid forward like Lew Hoad used to do; go into a rocking motion like John Newcombe and let fly when you have worked up to about 20 mph; jump in the air – that's a popular one; or do an Arthur Ashe – stand well behind the baseline, throw up the ball ahead of you, and then leap after it. All this is now permitted. Players can get a foot and a half closer to the net than we could, legally. This is why, on grass and other fast surfaces, it's now a different ball game. The server bangs the ball into play and grunts; the other man hits it back and grunts. End of point.

But whatever the rules and whatever the era, a champion earns his fame because he possesses that extra something the other fellow doesn't. And I believe champions always have that quality, in any sport. You can't put a name to it, but I can tell you this: anybody who played me would have known about being in one hell of a tennis match.

People are especially fond of making comparisons between myself and Borg because it was he who exceeded my total of consecutive Wimbledon wins, although with all due respect, Borg *didn't* beat my record since it wasn't strictly the same as mine. Technically, I was the first player to win three successive Wimbledons (1934, 1935 and 1936) having played through the whole championships, for although William Renshaw won the Wimbledon title six times in succession between 1881 and 1886, in those days the holder didn't have to defend his title until the following year's final. A tournament was held first, and then the winner played the title holder. This exemption was in force until 1922, so Renshaw is the record holder up to that time. After 1922 I am the record holder until 1968, when Wimbledon went Open. My three titles were amateur ones, and my run came to an end when I turned pro – not because I was beaten, but because I was banned. So Borg didn't beat *my* record. Borg won Wimbledon five times altogether: he was always eligible to play. If he had been playing in my era as an amateur, though, how many of those years would he have waited before turning professional?

Since the players of my era weren't allowed to play any amateur events after turning pro, who is to say that Don Budge wouldn't have won three in a row if he hadn't joined the professionals? I for one am certain Budge would have added the 1939 Wimbledon to his 1937 and 1938 wins. Who is to say that Hoad wouldn't have won it three times, too, or Laver, but for professionalism?

When Borg won his Wimbledons there was no need for him to turn pro: he already was one. I was happy for him and was among the first to shake his hand when he won his fourth successive title. After all, these records and so-called sporting milestones exist to be broken.

I was also thrilled to see my judgment vindicated where Borg's talent was concerned. When he won the French Open at the age of 17, I was doing a BBC broadcast and was asked, "Will this fellow ever be good on a fast surface, such as grass?" My answer was a very positive yes, since Borg had learned all his tennis in Sweden, where the bounce of the ball is low outdoors and even lower and faster on their indoor courts, on which the Swedes spend most of their time.

Borg learned very early how to run on grass – which is something Ivan Lendl has never learned to do. It's not just a matter of breaking into a run; you have to glide into your shot and then start moving back into position right away. You can't hit the ball, watch it, and then move, as Lendl does. Even when he reached the 1983 Wimbledon semi-final against John McEnroe, his best performance, Lendl was still moving too late, which is fatal against someone like McEnroe, who has such awesome racket control and who can make you pay the full price for not being in position.

Borg was the best player I have seen when it came to battling his way out of a tight corner; when he was love-40, 15-40 or 30-40 down he was marvellous. Look how he came back so many times from seemingly impossible positions against players like Mark Edmondson, Vijay Amritraj and Victor Amaya during his great Wimbledon years.

It was a shame that Borg had to retire with one ambition – winning the US Open – unfulfilled. But once the Americans moved their championship to the concrete courts of Flushing Meadow, I knew that for technical reasons this was one title Borg would never take. Those courts were specifically built for Americans to win on – as they have proved since Flushing became the Open venue. They give a waist-high bounce, whereas Borg liked a low ball which he could come up-and-over on, to give it the exaggerated top-spin which was one of his greatest weapons.

Borg was, inevitably, a lesser player on those hard courts at Flushing Meadow. The reason he succeeded as well as he did (he was runner-up three times) was a mark of his pride and the fact that he was fitter and concentrated better than anybody else.

If it were possible to have these time-free championship match-ups, I'd love to get at him! In my day I was just as fit as Borg and just as dedicated: I would have stayed out on court for three days in order to beat him. As for my contemporaries, I think Henri Cochet, one of those famous Four Musketeers of France, would have beaten Borg with his subtlety and because he took less out of himself than Borg did during a match. But for my money, the man who would have given Borg the most trouble was Lew Hoad. He hit the ball so hard and was so quick that he would have knocked him off his rhythm.

Fred Perry, An Autobiography, *is published on June 14 by Stanley Paul, price £8.95.*

TOMORROW

What is wrong with Wimbledon today and Perry in Hollywood

moreover . . . Miles Kington

It's funny how guide books omit the most obvious things. None of the books I took to Spain warned me that "gin" is also the word for the Swiss town of Geneva. Nobody mentioned a sea-food delicacy usually listed on English-language menus as "rape-fish", a mistranslation which deserves an article of its own. And none of them ever hinted the central part played, at least in Andalucia, by the motor-scooter.

The motor-scooter, whether an old-style Vespa or a tiny Mobylette, comes as naturally to the Spaniards as shoes to us, or surfboards to Californians. Motor-cycles they seem unaware of, but scooters are as common as bicycles in Cambridge. Half the Spanish houses you peer into – I'm a great house-peerer – have scooters by the front door where we would have gumboots. Walking up the deserted white alleys of an Andalucian hill-town and hearing the angry whine of a 5cc grasshopper, you press youself to the wall, knowing that a scooter is about to zoom round the corner. I wasn't too surprised when, sitting outside a restaurant in Coin, we saw the restaurant door open and a man ride *out* of the dining-room on a scooter.

The thing is, scooters are so adaptable. In big towns you see businessmen riding, suited, with a brief-case in a little front basket. In Malaga we saw boy-friends giving girl-friends a joy-ride on the back. In the country we saw scooters taking asparagus to market. In Granada we spotted a scooter with *four* people on it: father driving, with a son on lap, and mother behind, with daughter on lap.

The apogee of scooterdom, we were told, is Sevilla, where scooters have become the prime crime weapon. *Never* carry anything in Sevilla, everyone said. Two blokes will come past on a scooter, one driving, the other prepared to grab your handbag, slash your shoulder-strap, whisk your jewellery off, remove a limb if necessary. Even at red traffic lights in Sevilla, they said, scooter thieves will reach in your car and take everything. It's no use winding up your window, they said morosely – they just smash the glass and lean in. I've had New Yorkers warn me against muggers, but believe me, it's nothing on Sevilla.

I wish we had been told the same about muggers in Malaga. Malaga is not just a springboard for Torremolinos, it's a fine old town in its own right. The best bit is the Gibralfaro, a high hill near the centre with a half-hour walk up through Moorish remains, castle walls and dilapidated groves, to a parador restaurant at the top which served the best olives we ate anywhere in Spain. The only people on the hill apart from us, though, were lone males, looking like second division poets, or unattached gays, or just unemployed people out for a stroll. They looked a bit sad. We felt we ought to stop and chat to them, but felt shy about it.

It was only later we learnt that they were all prowling muggers. The British Council in Malaga, we were told, is sick and tired of British subjects staggering down from the Gibralfaro, wounded, penniless and handbagless, even passportless. Us, for some reason they were not interested in. Perhaps they took us for fellow-muggers.

It was for this reason, more than any other, that we eventually decided *not* to go to Sevilla at all. The Malaga muggers had let us down so badly that we couldn't face the prospect of going through Sevilla unmolested as well. Instead we went to Ronda, a harmless mountain town where one evening I put my hand accidentally through the handbag strap of a passing señora and was almost arrested for mugging her. Luckily, not being on a scooter, I was obviously innocent and the whole affair ended in smiles.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 364)

ACROSS
1 Tear to pieces (5)
4 Berber kingdom (7)
8 Picture puzzle (5)
9 Emotionless (7)
10 Beautiful singing (3,5)
11 Walk (4)
13 Neutral areas (6,5)
17 Sweet stick (4)
18 Balustrade (8)
21 People's champion (7)
22 Approximately (5)
23 Cutlery box (7)
24 Spaniard (5)

DOWN
1 Disco light (6)
2 Resist authority (5)
3 Spinning rods (8)
4 Mare Internum (13)
5 Interpret signs (4)
6 Cased cake (7)
7 Flowery (6)
12 Hudson River Indians (8)
14 Affected charm (7)
15 Northern zone (6)
16 Composer (6)
19 Rose prickle (5)
20 Sack fibre (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise





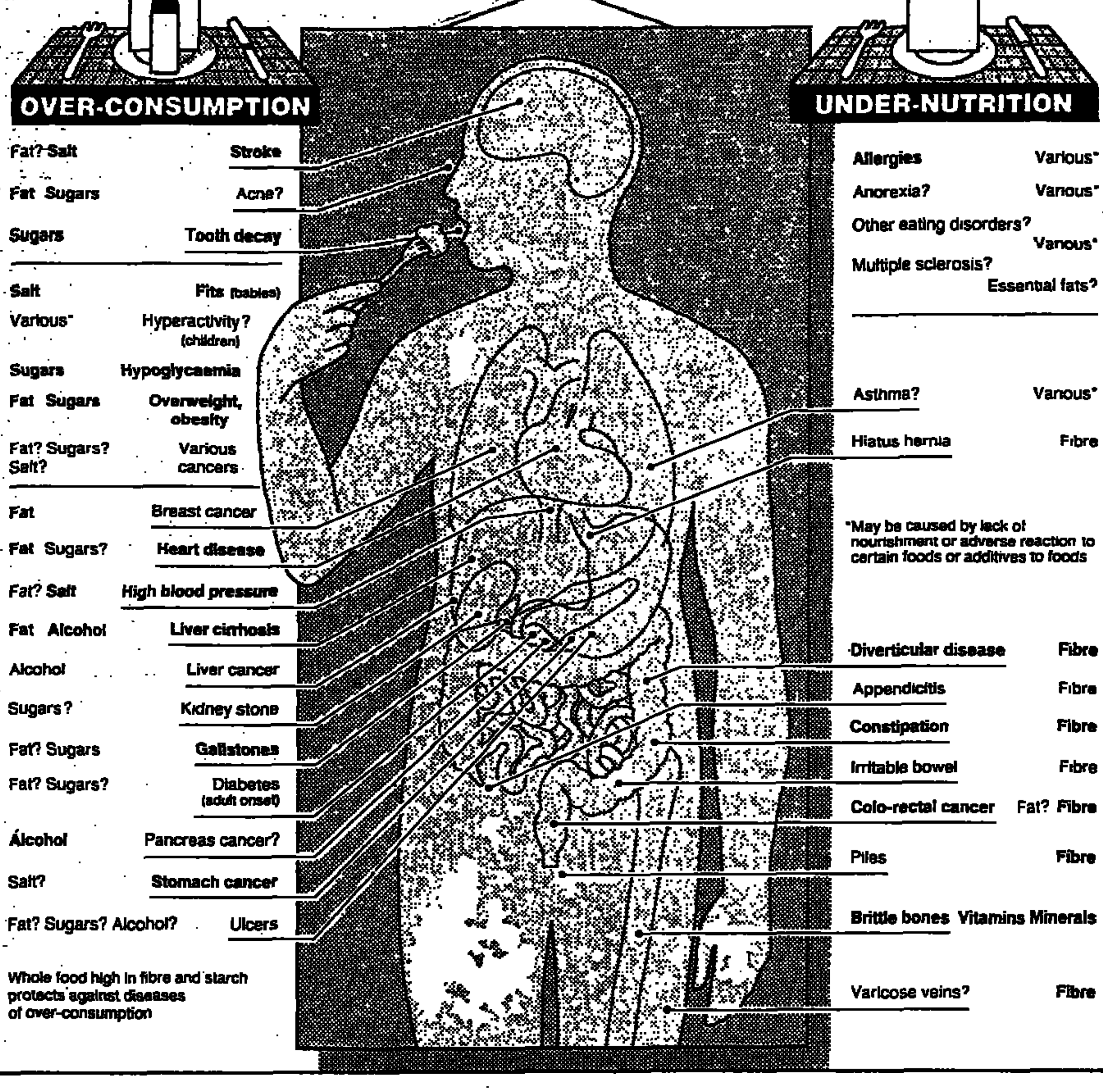
MONDAY PAGE

Food, treacherous food

THE FOOD SCANDAL

Are we the chance victims of ill health? Or do we bring diseases upon ourselves? Geoffrey Cannon explains the growing evidence that links the food we eat to the diseases we suffer. And he argues for a radical change of attitude towards our diet

John Grimwade



"Whether the object is to avoid cancer, coronary heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, diverticular disease, duodenal ulcer, or constipation, there is broad agreement among research workers that the type of diet that is least likely to cause disease is one that provides a high proportion of calories in whole grain cereals, vegetables and fruit; provides most of its animal protein in fish and poultry; limits the intake of fats; and, if oils are to be used, gives preference to liquid vegetable oils; includes very few dairy products, eggs, and little refined sugar."

Sir Richard Doll
Harveian Oration, October 1982

We are brought up to believe that good health is good luck, and that illness is an accident. We speak of death from heart disease as a "tragedy", a bolt from the blue, like being run over in the street. Illness is seen as a mystery best left to doctors. Executives have medical check-ups, apprehensively, and afterwards may say "I'm OK. The quack cleared me." The middle-aged body is thought of as if it were a banger due for an MOT test. And medical technology has devised surgical procedures that we talk of as if they were rebores (the coronary by-pass) or component replacements (transplants, notably of the heart – the "engine").

But we cannot trade our bodies in for a new model; we have to make the best of what we've got. What, then, is the best way to avoid heart attacks, strokes and cancers, which between them kill around two-thirds of us in Britain? Indeed, what causes these killer diseases?

Until recently the medical profession did not know. The term for these conditions was "degenerative diseases of complex or unknown aetiology" meaning "the cause of these diseases is a puzzle, but they come on with old age." In the West, doctors are taught to recognize and treat disease, rather than how to prevent it. Correspondingly, much less than 1 per cent of the NHS budget goes towards prevention, and of all the parliamentary debates on the NHS in the last 10 years, only one has discussed prevention.

But the scale of deaths from the so-called degenerative diseases is now so appalling in Britain, that attitudes are changing. The rate of death from heart disease in Britain is now around the highest in the world: about 250,000 British people die every year from diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Drugs and surgery delay death for some, but have no national impact. About 100,000 British people under the age of 65 die every year from heart disease, stroke, and cancers. The lower social classes are worst hit. Leaders of the medical profession now have come to speak of this rate of premature death in apocalyptic terms, as a holocaust rather than an epidemic, which medicine can do nothing to check.

What, then, is to be done? Within the last 20 years medical and scientific research has come to show, beyond reasonable doubt, that the fundamental underlying causes of the diseases most of us come to suffer and die from in the West, are staring us in the face; indeed, staring us squarely in the face three times a day. We smoke, we drink too much, we don't exercise regularly, we suffer a form of stress better termed "frustration": but, above all, we eat the wrong food. That is to say, western food is the main single underlying cause of western disease.

Consequently, as with the cholera and typhoid epidemics of Victorian days, research has shown that western disease is fundamentally not a medical problem but a public health problem, with the most profound implications for ourselves, for government, for industry and for educators, as well as for the practice of medicine.

So what is the matter with the food we eat in Britain? In the words of Professor J. N. Morris, chairman of NACNE (the now-suspended National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education) "an extraordinary strength of medical and scientific opinion" in Britain and the West, states that we eat:

- Too much fat, and in particular, too much "saturated" fat, from animal and dairy sources and from processed foods.
- Too much sugar, or, to be more precise, too much processed, "refined" sugars, including sucrose, glucose fructose and syrups.
- Too much salt. Two thirds of the sugars we eat is "hidden" in processed foods. The figure for salt is seven tenths or more.
- Too much alcohol. In this case the problem is not the national average consumption, so much as regular social or heavy drinking.

In round figures, measured in terms of total calories, 40 per cent of the food we consume in Britain is fat, 20 per cent is sugars, and 6 per cent is alcohol. Thus 66 per cent of the national diet supplies energy but little or no nourishment. It follows that on average we depend for nourishment on one third of the food we eat.

The problem can be expressed as one of over-consumption, and also as one of under-nutrition. For we eat:

- Not enough fibre; meaning, not enough wholegrain cereal and fresh vegetables and fruit, all rich in fibre – and protein, vitamins and minerals.

The so-called NACNE report, issued last September by the Health Education Council, set out what may be called the "fat, sugar, salt and fibre thesis" as being a statement of "broad scientific consensus" which, indeed, it is. The NACNE report itself relied on other expert reports issued by the Royal College of Physicians, the World Health Organization, and the Department of Health (DHSS) during the last ten years. In the US, Australia, Scandinavia and other western countries such expert reports have been accepted as conclusive by government. Bluntly, western food is a killer.

A growing view, as yet short of consensus, is that because the goodness, the nourishment in food – driven out by fat and sugar in particular – is vital to health, we are therefore all at risk of diseases caused by under-nutrition. The body needs vitamins, minerals and certain essential fats and proteins from food, without which specific diseases and disorders are liable to follow. We eat:

- Not enough nourishing food: specifically, food that is rich in vitamins, minerals, essential fats, and essential proteins (amino acids).

The evidence that western food is a prime cause of western disease is now about as strong as any evidence could be. Every type of evidence supports the thesis:

- Geographical. Diseases that are common or epidemic in the West are uncommon or rare in countries little touched by western influence.
- Cultural. As peoples outside the West become "Coca-colonized", or move to western societies, they fall prey to western diseases.
- Historical. The rise of suffering and death from non-infectious disease always follows the rise of fat and sugars consumption.

The fatal connexion: western diet and western diseases

Diseases and disorders of over-consumption, caused by the amount of fat, sugars and/or salt typically eaten in Britain and other Western countries, are listed on the left of the figure. Diseases and disorders of under-nutrition, are caused by lack of nourishing food rich in fibre, vitamins, minerals, essential fats and/or other nutrients, are listed on the right.

Food is not the trigger of illness, in the way that poisons are. Food is the *underlying* cause of diet-related diseases, not usually their sole cause (except in cases such as tooth decay and constipation). Smoking and lack of exercise also cause various Western diseases; the list above, though, is of diseases and disorders believed to have food as a major underlying cause.

Anybody who eats an average quantity of fat and sugars (average for Britain, that is) will therefore be short of fibre and of nourishing food. To a large extent over-consumption and under-nutrition are two sides of the same coin. But the list on the left is of Western diseases believed to have fat, sugars or salt as a specific cause; on the right, the list is of Western diseases believed to be caused by lack of fibre or specific nutrients. Names in bold type are of diseases and their dietary causes where these are well-documented. Names in lighter type are of diseases and dietary causes where the links are perhaps less strong. Names with a question mark are of diseases or causes that remain conjectural or not yet strongly supported, but where nevertheless there is evidence.

The list is not complete. It does not include diseases caused by diet common in Britain but also in non-Western societies, such as anaemia, menstrual disorders, spina bifida, other birth defects or low birth weight. It does not include mental disorders such as schizophrenia, dementia or depression, believed to be diet-related by unorthodox doctors. It does not include 'classic' deficiency diseases such as scurvy and rickets, uncommon in Britain. Resistance to infection is lowered by food drained of nourishment, but the list does not include infections. And a list in future would likely incorporate more diseases as research proceeds.

This "epidemiological" evidence is not in *itself* conclusive. Cynics point out that such evidence might implicate the rise in consumption of plastic buckets or television programmes, as much as western food. To scientists the conclusive evidence is experimental; this too, supports the thesis:

- The community. Studies of people asked to change their eating habits show that their risk of disease changes, correspondingly.
- The laboratory. Other studies of people and animals given artificial diets also consistently show a corresponding change in risk factors.

Many laboratory studies have connected sugars with risk of diabetes, kidney stones, gall stones and heart disease, as well as obesity and tooth decay and have identified mechanisms whereby western food causes western diseases.

Western diseases can be divided into three types: deadly, such as heart disease, stroke, and cancer; disabling, such as diabetes, ulcers and gallstones; and debilitating, such as tooth decay, constipation, and overweight. By the age of 40 the majority of people in Britain are suffering from one western disease or another.

One common query is: if western food is a killer, why don't we all die of western disease? For example, some people who eat great quantities of animal fat do not suffer from heart disease, which nonetheless kills other people who eat modest amounts of fat. (Likewise, those who claim that tobacco is harmless point to the arguably mythical hale and hearty grandfather who enjoys 50 Woodbines a day.) The answer lies in the concept of "biochemical individuality", or "individual susceptibility"; we are all born different, resilient in some respects, vulnerable in others.

The thesis is, therefore, that if we eat well (from birth) we are most likely to avoid western disease. Whereas, a diet heavy in fat, sugar and salt may lead to heart disease in one person, cancer, diabetes or obesity in another. In the end almost all do in fact die from western disease, and the argument is that western food is indeed the main single underlying cause.

In 1984 I asked Sir Richard Doll if he would change the view expressed in his 1982 Harveian Oration. "I would strengthen that statement now," he told me. "The evidence is even stronger now then it was two years ago." Sir Richard's is not a lone voice. The *British Medical Journal* in April called on the government "to recognize the need for urgent action" to incorporate the reasoning of the NACNE report into its official thinking.

So what's the problem? Why aren't we all in Britain already well aware of the dangers of fat, sugar and salt? In one word, the answer, in tomorrow's *Times*, is: profit.

Developed from The Food Scandal *by Caroline Walker and Geoffrey Cannon, published today by Century (£7.95).*

It's my party and I'll buy if I want to

A girl called Pauline took me to my first Tupperware party. Pauline is 25 and works in a shipping office. She is of Jamaican descent, but has never been to Jamaica. She lives in east London with her parents and her two children, but not her boyfriend. The party took place at the home of Sandra, on a smart housing estate behind the docks in Woolwich.

Sandra greeted us and put us in a tiny living room stuffed with furniture and ornaments. I sat on the sofa next to a trolley laden with decorated glasses, near the quietly muttering television – which was never turned off – and opposite a hanging tapestry map of Jamaica.

While waiting for the others to arrive, Pauline got out her knitting while her friend Maxine asked to see Sandra's wedding album. Brown and cuddly in the photographs, Sandra was now rather fat. She worked as a computer operator at Lloyd's Bank.



"What else do you do in your spare time?" I asked her.

"Nothing really."

"Do you go out?"

"Not really."

Eventually a very pretty Indian girl arrived with two cardboard boxes and a suitcase. Kneeling on the floor, she set about arranging them in a pleasing display on a fake marble coffee table. Meanwhile I was trying to work out how to open a plastic jar containing peanuts which I had found beside me, and which I recognized from the display. Finally I passed it to a girl who said:

"Ah, I think we got the wrong one then."

"No, no," said her friend. "You can keep anything in it. You don't have to keep peanuts."

Before the demonstration we played bingo by writing down numbers on the backs of our order forms. Two people won, and a friendly argument ensued over the prize of some spoons, a pastry cutter, a thing for scoring the peel of oranges and a tool for cleaning those difficult Tupperware ridges.

Then we were given catalogues, or "books", and Maheen assembled the utensils for making cheesecake. Using a paddle-scraper (52p), a lidded mixing bowl (£6.95) and a collapsible pedestal dish (£7.38), she made a filling with cottage cheese and "Dream Topping" that looked like bleached sick.

Conversation broke out as she genteely decorated it with mandarins using the tongs at £1.77, but she maintained the chilly politeness and addressed herself to the sorting of her vocabulary for the next stage. Placing the cake on one of a set of three chrome occasional tables, she delved into the display and produced a tall, narrow box.

"Sandra, this is your gift for having this party." Unseen in the doorway, Sandra wrinkled her nose. "It's for storing cereal," Maheen went on. "The lid in the top helps you pour your cereal, and it's got mirror this side, and mirror that side." She referred to transparent windows, one down each side. "That's so you can see what you got inside. It looks good inside your cupboard or outside your cupboard. Personally, myself, I like it very much." Personally, herself, I think Sandra thought it stank, but then she did have one already just like it.

Following on neatly from the cereal storer were four little bowls, which were among the smarter things there, but still totally superflous. "These are very ideal," said Maheen. "You can use them to keep cereal overnight for the kids, so in the morning they don't have to rush about looking for it."

As a child I was made to get my own cereal, which by these standards would amount to cruelty. These bowls, like all Tupperware goods, are claimed to be labour-saving. Well, if they mean "enabling men and children not to have to lift a finger" – then that's absolutely right. Other claims in the catalogue are: "time saving, energy saving and money saving." Taking "energy saving", I guessed that to wash up everything in Maheen's display would take about 12 hours, but as that's strictly speaking only half a day, I suppose that's right too. Looking at the prices, "money saving" is definitely true if you would normally buy gold. Lastly, the method of shopping itself is also claimed to save time. And I'm sure that if you've got a wooden leg, three hours to buy a few picnic bowls is quite fast.

Actually, everything in the range looks like picnic bowls, only in different shapes – three-piece vases, hamburger presses – and unusual colours: olive, claret, mandarin, burgundy. The function of some is so specific as to be confusing. A woman at the back stood up and pointed to a large square box.

"What's that actually *for?*" she asked. "Only I've got one..." Maheen described a lengthy process involving the heating of partially cooked rice. Personally, myself, I've devised a system whereby I put the rice in the pan and then take it out and eat it.

Having demonstrated all the products, Maheen was now collecting orders. Seized suddenly by a false sense of urgency, some people were adding more items, then removing them again, becoming manic with the excitement. Pauline's friend Lisette alternated between a picnic set and a vegetable dish for ages.

"Do you really *want* the vegetable dish?" said Maxine who was trying to help. "Yeah," said Lisette. "I've been after it a long time." Then she got the picnic set reduced to £9.99. I wondered how many picnics she goes to in East Ham. The relinquished vegetable dish has



a section at the bottom for hot water and cost £8.30 – about the same as the very best French oven-to-table which lasts you a lifetime. Mind you – so, it seems, does Tupperware. Guaranteed for 10 years, it is only guaranteed to be out of your life when you bury it or nuke it. It might end up being the last future reminder that we were ever here.

On the bus going home, Pauline showed me the gift she had got for booking her own party. It was a tiny white bowl, with a lid, attached to a key-ring. "It's for carrying pills or things when you go away," she told me. I looked in the catalogue, but "Wee Valium Storette" wasn't there.

Stephanie Calman

TOMORROW
How the food industry covers up the healthy facts

The day my husband met Hawkeye

PENNY PERRICK

One's first visit to an Intensive Care Unit is like one's first trip to New York: everything is at once extraordinarily strange and yet perfectly familiar – the familiarity due to both skyscrapers and heart-lung machines having featured in thousands of movies and television soap operas.

An ICU doesn't exactly bring back memories of *Angels* or *General Hospital*. Its blood-smeared lino, noise and clutter are more like *M*A*S*H* or Peter Nichols' play *The National Health*. The feeling that I got there, that I'd wandered out of real life and on to a film set, was heightened by the sight of the hospital's heart surgeon and anaesthetist, both movie-star handsome, in green overalls and white wellies, having shouted conversations with each other above the din of machinery and Capital Radio. "Are you off to the London Hospital now, Terry?". "Yup. If he's still alive".

It was real life all right. And there to prove it was my husband, like an unconscious Medusa in a tangle of coiled tubes, his Cornish paleness looking particularly wan in contrast to the African gentleman in the next bed who was the rich, glossy dark brown of an expensive Easter egg.

What had brought him to this un-pretty pass, or rather by-pass – for that was the surgical procedure that had landed him in the ICU – was a sudden chest pain spreading down his left arm. From the moment he anxiously announced this, there followed a scenario just like Christopher Robin's in Sneezles:-

"All sorts and conditions
Of famous physicians
Came hurrying round
At a run".

Before I could argue the merits of rest, camomile tea and fresh carrot juice, the patient had been taken off, hospitalized, hooked to a drip and wired to a monitor and finally had his arteries squirted with dye which revealed a severe narrowing of one of them. And so he came, by a series of inexorable steps, to the ghastly clamour of the ICU.

My view of the mainstream medical profession has always been that it was composed of people whose artfulness was equal to that of a door to door salesman, who lived the life of Riley financed by bribes from drug companies and who dread the gentle rise of holistic medicine since it might limit people's enthusiasm for being hacked to bits in the interests of high-tech surgery.

I excuse my own GP from this sorry catalogue since he is a gorgeous gravel-voiced cynic who sensibly believes in nothing except the undeniable truth that when you've gotta go you've gotta go. So it was a great shock to find that the cardiologist and the heart surgeon were sweet-natured men of integrity who believed wholeheartedly that you can take a vein from someone's leg, attach it to their heart, keep it primed on drugs and order it to become an artery. Perhaps, *they* were just as shocked to realize that *I* hold the same brief for meditation, bio-feedback and Yoga.

My husband's slow but sure recovery may well represent a grudging meeting point of the drug-happy and nut-cutlets schools of thought. He is home, bearing the scarred evidence of the surgeon's scalpel, which I am treating with vitamin E from the healthfood shop.

★

A new toy for troublemakers has arrived in the shape of the Aroma Disc Player, an innocent-looking little machine into which you feed scented discs which permeate the atmosphere with various fragrances, namely 'Seduction', 'Men's World', 'Passion' and 'Ocean Breeze'. The intention is to "create the perfect aura" for the time and place but more fun could be had in supplying the imperfect one. Imagine 'Men's World' (old socks, pipe tobacco and motor oil?) let loose at a particularly earnest meeting of the women's section of the GLC.

THE TIMES DIARY

Mark and marksman

A question will be asked in the Commons today after the disclosure that Mark Thatcher was being driven around London last week in a chauffeur-driven car with a bodyguard, both supplied by Scotland Yard. Some ministers in more sensitive positions receive no such protection, and MPs will undoubtedly demand to know why Mark – or "Sanjay" as he is known – should be accorded such privileged treatment.

The first threats against "Sanjay" were reported in March 1982 after the publicity surrounding his rescue from the Sahara during a motor rally. But yesterday a Downing Street spokesman said that protection was being maintained, and admitted: "It is a police car. He is entitled to protection." Scotland Yard refused to discuss the matter.

So why had "Sanjay" decided to return home after his much-publicized departure for America? Could it be a business trip which just happened to coincide with the summit? An official of British Car Auctions, owners of Lotus, for whom "Sanjay" works as a director, would only say, "I am glad we know he is somewhere."

Time is money

Mrs Thatcher is said to have offended the powerful Inter-American Development Bank by refusing to spare time to meet its president, Antonio Ortiz-Mena, who arrives on an official visit here today. The president, who is accustomed to receiving head-of-government treatment, has further been told that no Treasury minister is available to receive him. At a time when the world is focusing on the huge debts of some Latin American countries – with British banks among the main creditors – Ortiz-Mena, who has the power to provide up to $50bn in credit capital, is said to be singularly unimpressed by Thatcher's priorities.

● **Mgr Bruce Kent announced there were 200,000 at the CND's Trafalgar Square rally on Saturday, and, like a pantomime dame, got the crowd to shout back the figure. Strange. My CND mole tells me that on May 5 its campaigns department announced that only 35,000 could be safely accommodated in the square.**

Suffolk punches

This is not the Aldeburgh Festival's year. The organizers, anxious to make it more accessible, had hired the Finnish schooner *Stena of Sipoo* to transport theatre-goers to the finale later this month. On Friday it sprang a leak in a gale and had to be towed to safety. While that drama was going on, a special train, named the Aldeburgh Festival, was due to leave London with a throng of theatre buffs for the festival's opening night. It never left Liverpool Street. Apparently the guard forgot to turn up.

Art form

Lord Gowrie, the minister chosen by Mrs Thatcher to spearhead her opposition to freedom of information, is doing his stuff. He is refusing to release the results of a study into how effective the Thatcher administration has been in improving information's flow. When asked by our own Peter Hennessy to produce correspondence between permanent secretaries and the cabinet office, which formed the basis of the study, Gowrie protested: "It would not lend itself to publication." We should be told, and we will – when the correspondence is declassified in the year 2014.

Horning in

Two authors selected for the Book Marketing Council's "Writing on Travel" promotion have been having difficulty travelling to London for Wednesday's launch. Jonathan Raban planned to sail in from the Isle of Man but ran into a storm and had to abandon his 30-foot ketch at Pwllheli in North Wales. Dervla Murphy was to have hitch-hiked from her home in Lismore, County Waterford. But as she emerged naked from a swim in the sea she was gored by a bull and will now have to fly.

● **Waveney Valley Mountain Rescue Association has just held its monthly meeting. Nothing remarkable in that – except what can its members be rescuing? They are on the Norfolk/Suffolk border with not a mountain in sight.**

Noises off

Labour chief whip Michael Cocks has lodged an official complaint with the BBC after a row erupted minutes before *Newsnight* went out last Wednesday. It was provoked by the inclusion of Nicholas Ridley, Transport Secretary, in what Roy Hattersley believed was to be an interview with him alone on alleged government interference in the miners' dispute. Hattersley claims that the Government got wind of his appearance and by the time he reached the studio just before the 11pm broadcast the BBC had been persuaded to include Ridley. *Newsnight* counters that no Tories had agreed to appear until Hattersley was invited at 6.30pm, but that Ridley changed his mind – by which stage Hattersley was out to dinner. The real loser, however, was Sir Geoffrey Rippon MP. He too belatedly agreed to appear, and arrived to find Ridley had superseded him. He was not pleased.

PHS

Bernard Levin tells how the Tories assisted a hard-left press fiasco

The News unfit to print

Few who have followed the conduct of Islington Council since it fell under the control of a fanatical group of Militant-Trotskyists will be surprised at the news that the ratepayers of that long-suffering borough have just been mulcted of a sum which even the councillors admit is at least £26,000 (the true net figure is probably around £100,000), and which was laid out on an attempt to damage or destroy the independent local newspaper, the *Islington Gazette*, in revenge for its persistent criticism of the council's political lunacies, waste of ratepayers' money, and intolerance.

Only the most hardened of cynics, however, will readily believe that in this enterprise, Islington Council was actively abetted by Mrs Thatcher's government, and indeed that the councillors could not by law have looted the citizens of Islington in pursuit of their murky purpose if it had not been for Government legislation which the Government was warned would lead to precisely this result. Yet thus it was.

The lunacies and extravagances of Islington Council have been countless; they include the "official" prohibition of Irish jokes, the flying of the Red Flag over the town hall and the proud display of a bust of Lenin, a grant for the purchase of gym-mats for lesbians, and another for the production of "non-sexist jigsaws for the under-fives," the attempt to force local firms seeking council business to institute closed shops, a decision to let squatters jump the housing queue and stay in the houses they had occupied, and an extra £5-a-week "leaf fall allowance" for council street sweepers "to compensate for the extra manual work of sweeping and disposing of leaves".

The campaign against the *Islington Gazette* began as soon as the capture of the council was achieved. The excuse for it was a dispute between the publishers and the National Union of Journalists; this had gone on for over a year, but had finally been settled by mutual agreement just before the town hall was captured. Despite the settlement, one of the first actions taken by the new masters of Islington was the institution of a boycott of the paper; this was announced in a document circulated by Councillor Alan Clinton, headed, "The Gutting of the Islington Gazette", which acknowledged that the union dispute was over, but nevertheless declared that "the party must tighten the screws".

Labour councillors, and council staff, were forbidden to speak to the representatives of the *Islington Gazette* or communicate with it, all facilities apart from those the council were statutorily obliged to give were withdrawn from the paper, and all council advertising other than notices which by law had to appear in the *Gazette* was cancelled.

The *Gazette* called in the Local Government Ombudsman, and also appealed to the Press Council. Both condemned the Islington councillors in unqualified terms; the Ombudsman found that they had been guilty of maladministration, and the Press Council found that their action was "a serious and deplorabe example" of disregard of their "responsibility to the public as a whole". (The Council, in an area of high unemployment, had even refused to place job advertisements in the *Gazette*.) The Council ignored both sets of findings, and continued with the editorial and advertising boycott; it ended the former in August 1983 ("We need to be able to reply to every attack on our tenants and those who benefit from our social services . . ."), but the advertising boycott remains in force, though even Camden Council, ILEA and the GLC itself place advertisements, on strictly commercial considerations, in the *Gazette*.

The next move, logically enough, was for Islington Council to start its own, rival, paper; to ensure it had the greatest possible damaging effect on the *Gazette*, it was to be given away free, but since the ratepayers were to be forced to finance it, the question of making it pay could be ignored. Councillor Mrs Veness (perhaps the most extreme of all the extremists on the council) said with rare but engaging candour (in an interview given to the *Socialist Worker*, journal of the SWP) that "Labour Party propaganda is very weak. . . . There's no counter-propaganda. . . . In Islington . . . we're starting up our own alternative paper to the *Islington Gazette* as a co-operative".

Now for the figures. To buy premises for the *Islington News* £76,614 was provided, with a further £37,417 for refurbishment of the building; the co-operative (naturally composed of those with political views acceptable to the council) was also promised £17,000 to pay the first two years' rent. Next came £20,000 to buy printing equipment, a bank overdraft of £20,000 for working capital provided commercially for this obviously uncommercial venture because the council had guaranteed the bank against loss, a loan of £50,000 from the GLC's Enterprise Board, a further loan-guarantee of £4,000 and finally a total of £8,500 provided by the members of the co-operative themselves – the only sum anybody but the ratepayers stood to lose.

So obviously doomed was this venture that the Borough Employment Officer gave the council a formal warning to the effect that "there must be doubt about the viability of a project with such a high level of borrowing and a disproportionately low capital contribution from the principals"; nevertheless, the scheme went ahead, and Mrs Veness even claimed that there had been "a detailed feasibility study that suggested that the co-operative would be a sound commercial venture".

When the paper began to appear, it was further subsidized by the council, which gave it up to £600 a week in advertising, despite the fact that practically nobody was reading it and the advertising was having no effect; the paper itself offered uncommercial rates to try to attract private-sector advertising.

The *Islington News* lurched on for exactly 22 weekly issues, then collapsed into the inevitable bankruptcy. The sufferers are, of course, the ratepayers, who should take note that the announcement of the paper's collapse included an ominous warning to the effect that the council would be willing to consider applications for "further co-operative initiatives".

One of the only three opposition members of Islington Council, Mr David Hyams (SDP) has said in discussing this affair that, "The present council leadership makes Roy Hattersley look a man of principle", as succinct a summary of a complex matter as I ever expect to read. But the most shameful aspect of the sordid business lies in the fact that the present government, though warned of what would happen, insisted on legislation that made it possible for the *Islington News* to come into existence. When the Local Government (Expenditure Powers) Bill, an innocuous measure certainly not intended to make possible such folly and waste, was going through Parliament, the Islington councillors were legally advised that until it was passed they would not be able to finance their paper in the way they wished, and the Government's attention was drawn to the consequences; a number of SDP peers put down an amendment which, while leaving the measure's intended effects untouched, would have blocked the drain down which the Islington ratepayers' money was subsequently poured. One of those inadequate but pliant junior ministers whom all governments find it useful to employ, Lord Bellwin (the David Waddington of the House of Lords), waved aside the warnings, whipped his majority and had the amendments defeated. The final irony of the story, though Islington ratepayers may need somebody to explain the joke to them, is that it was Lord Bellwin who, when he learned of the Islington councillors' vendetta against the *Gazette*, said that "action of this nature is contrary to the public interest and is to be deplored. . . the public need for information about local government matters can only be met if there are good relations between local authorities and the press".

Ferdinand Mount

Keeping the City off limits to fraud

Somewhere lurking in the womb of time and probably lurking in the City of London, there sits The Man Who Will Rock The Government. He will be called something like Hermann Heimweh or Guido Ossobuco; he will probably *look* foreign too: at any rate swarthy enough to send a shiver down English spines. Heimweh/Ossobuco will be described as a financier or commodity speculator. And he will have discovered an ingenious method of syphoning millions out of his multifarious businesses without attracting the attention of the Inland Revenue.

And after we have all gawped at pictures of his mansion and his yacht, the politicians will start: "This is the unacceptable face of Thatcher's Britain, a devil-take-the-hindmost society based on callous greed and cynical rapacity."

There is, in short, nothing to unsettle a Conservative government, two or three years after an election, like a fruity financial scandal. It crystalizes discontent, offers an outlet for moral outrage and fills the air with the smell of decay. In previous cases, all this has been intensified by a general uneasy feeling that the British authorities are slow and listless in the prosecution of fraud. We do not, most people think, handle these matters as well as they do in the United States, where crooked tycoons are caught and sent to jail. And most people are right.

The shake-up in the City is bound to increase the anxieties. Pulling down the old barriers between banker, broker and jobber may be the only way for London to keep its place as an international centre. But the absence of rules also appeals to Ossobuco and Heimweh who love to deal out of hours, off the floor and in the unregulated dark.

There is no need to romanticize the City as it is. Stockbrokers, though *preux chevaliers* almost to a man, have been known to deal on their own account in a manner which left widows and orphans rather at the back of the queue. But the old barriers have provided a continuous, transparent market. You could see who was selling what, to whom, at what price and on whose behalf. And the club has the virtues of the discipline of the officers mess, even if it also has the defect of not caring very much about the outside world.

There is a growing fear among politicians and businessmen alike that some of these virtues may be lost. From the Government's point of view, such a loss would blacken not only its own name but the name of competition anf free enterprise.

Mr Norman Tebbit shares these anxieties. The first and simplest thing to do would be for him to set up at the Department of Trade and Industry a super fraud unit, stuffed with highly qualified lawyers ans policemen. This idea runs into the usual Whitehall territorial squabble; the Attorney General jealously guards his responsibility for the lawyers, the Home Secretary ditto for the policemen. But sooner or later, one fancies, we shall have to have a squad of DTI tough eggs, sharing, one hopes, the best characteristics of their master: a quick brain, a suspicious nature and a modicum of low cunning.

But how is Mr Tebbit to protect the investor and the pensioner, not against outright fraud, but against subtler forms of maltreatment? The fashion now is to talk of self-regulating agencies (SRAs) as the answer.

But, it will be asked, what are the Stock Exchange Council and Council of Lloyds but SRAs? After all the kerfuffle we might well end up with something not wholly unlike what we already have. Indeed, there is already talk of the traditional distinction between brokers and jobbers reappearing at least for the second-line stocks which are less frequently traded.

It is vital at least that the new arrangements should include the public registering of bargains. And whatever SRAs do turn up, they must include a sizeable wedge of outside members, to see fair play for savers, customers and policy-holders. Transparency is all.

Do we need a super-SRA on top of all the others to ensure that, say, the Stock Exchange rules don't conflict with the commodity brokers' rules? Some of the bodies being coordinated are not enthusiastic. Yet demarcation disputes there are bound to be, and the City will find it hard to do without some kind of TUC to sort out differences between its member unions, even if, like the TUC, it has little or no power.

Elegant economy of effort is surely the best. There should be as few SRAs as possible, no more than six (which means less sniffiness of the "we don't want to be lumped in with those ghastly unit trust people" sort), a minimal super-council, and as few rules as possible – but those vigorously enforced. The regulatory hand must be light but firm.

The most difficult thing of all is to frighten off Ossobuco and Heimweh by convincing them that in Britain they run a real risk of detection and punishment. The effort required to track down, and make sense of, all the documents in a fraud case is formidable and costly; presenting the case so that a jury can understand it is harder still; yet we are rightly reluctant to depart from the jury principle in cases where the defendant may be deprived of his liberty for a good long stretch. Would a panel of judges sitting with lay assessors be acceptable? The loss of a jury might be a price worth paying for convincing the public that fraud does not pay.

George Brock reports on the twin challenge to the Conservatives' long supremacy in Portsmouth South, where a parliamentary by-election is held on Thursday

David Hart

PORTSMOUTH SOUTH
THE CONSTITUENCY

M275
Buckland
Kingston
Landport
FRATTON WARD
HM Prison
HM Dockyard
CHARLES DICKENS WARD
Baffins
MILTON WARD
Hospital
Milton
Railway sidings
Football ground
ST THOMAS WARD
HAVELOCK WARD
HIGHLANDS WARD
Fort Cumberland
Eastney Barracks
Eastney
ST JUDE'S WARD
Ferry terminal to I.O.W.
SOLENT
Clarence pier
Hovercraft terminal to I.O.W.
BUILT-UP AREAS
D-Day Museum
Southsea Castle
South Parade pier
½ mile
Affluent and retired owner occupied
Private flats and bed-sits
Council housing
Other owner occupied
Each ⌂ represents one census enumeration district (ie 150 households)

Basingstoke
Aldershot
Southampton Itchen
North West Hampshire
Winchester
East Hampshire
Romsey and Waterside
Eastleigh
Portsmouth North
Southampton Test
Fareham
Havant
New Forest
Gosport
Isle of Wight
Portsmouth South

Could Pompey start a shift in the political wind?

During the 1979 general election, James Callaghan campaigned briefly in Portsmouth, the city of his birth. He addressed a small, respectful crowd with characteristic skill. His speech, delivered from a grassy mound on the edge of a council estate, included deft allusions to his roots and naval family background and a gentle reminder of the public investment which rebuilt much of Charles Dickens ward, razed by German bombers aiming at the nearby dockyard.

The estate, composed of grey two-storey maisonettes neither beautiful nor grim, today sports a striking number of red, white and blue Alliance posters in the run-up to the parliamentary by-election on Thursday. They are certainly not proof that the Alliance will end Conservative domination of the seat, but they are evidence of where the real fight lies.

The reporting of Thursday night's result may well be preoccupied by the exact size of the Conservative majority. But Portsmouth South is a constituency sufficiently normal for the south of England to make it a good indicator in the battle for the anti-Thatcher vote – the tussle between Labour and the Alliance to be best placed to profit from any future fall in Conservative popularity.

Portsmouth has never been a prosperous city but has no pockets of real poverty; unemployment is close to average and private and council houses alike are in fair condition. The long rundown of the naval dockyard at the western end – what was once a workforce of 8,000 will be down to under 3,000 by the end of the year – has been gradual enough for at least some of its employees to find work in the local service industries.

Electronics firms such as IBM, Marconi and Plessey all have plants to the north of the constituency and employ Portsmouth South voters. City and constituency are permeated by the armed services. Besides the dockyard, there were once army and marine bases inside the constituency and many servicemen return to the area to retire or, before retirement, bring relatives to live nearby. The Ministry of Defence is a large indirect employer. Mark Payne, the Alliance's canvass manager, ran a business in Portsmouth a decade ago and reckoned then that 40 per cent of his customers and employees worked directly or indirectly for the yard.

The Southsea esplanade and the Victorian villas behind it are Tory heartland. Tall terraced houses in pastel colours form ranks of small, unpretentious hotels, some of which proclaim: "Guests wanted, no experience necessary." The remaining houses without hotel signboards usually turn out to have the multi-storey doorbells of flat-dwellers.

Will any of these votes float and change allegiance? Not many. John Hudson, who runs the modest Worth Hotel, was considering the possibility. He retired 20 years ago from the Navy, in which he had been a catering officer, and now runs an establishment once patronized by Rudyard Kipling's mother. The great man sometimes came for tea.

"I don't think I will change. It would be to the SDP if it was to be anyone else, but I think I shall stick where I have always been. The Conservative government's doing the right thing. If I did change it would be because the SDP man is a local man. He's done a fairly good job in the past, he's been good for the community and he's not out for his own ends.

"But then the economy being as it is you can't expect everyone to be gunwales under with work, can you? Until there's an upturn you can't have it a lot different. Or you can have it the other way and have a worthless pound."

Just under a quarter of Portsmouth South's voters are pensioners; it figures on the list of the 50 parliamentary seats with the highest pensioner populations. "I should think that they are mostly Conservatives here," said one hotelier after emphatically declaring he would not go near a polling station and glancing up and down the seafront. "Not many communists."

Besides pensioners, Portsmouth South has two other populations above the average: students and cyclists. No doubt the two groups overlap. Portsmouth Polytechnic is now one of the largest in the country, with about 7,000 students, half of whom live in the constituency. It is a transient population and a problem for canvassers. One party doorknocker tried a house of 12 flats and found that eight residents had moved in the previous year.

It seems improbable that Portsmouth South will see a two-party fight again in the near future. A non-Conservative can hope to win only by first undermining support for the competing non-Conservative. Although starting from a promising background, it looks as if the Alliance attack on the Labour vote will merely erode, and not demolish.

Labour's share of the vote 20 years ago was 36.3 per cent. It peaked in 1966 at just short of 40 per cent and has been in remorseless decline ever since, interrupted only briefly by a small rise between the two elections of 1974. Last year it should have been boosted by the transfer of three Labour wards, Fratton, Milton and Charles Dickens, from Portsmouth North. It fell by 10 per cent, putting its candidate then and now, Mrs Sally Thomas, third behind Mike Hancock, the SDP's man on both occasions. Both are local councillors and making much play of the fact that the Conservative, Patrick Rock, is an imported outsider.

But in spite of the bustling community politics and processing of residents' "grumble sheets" at Alliance headquarters, hopes rest too narrowly on their candidate alone. There is little local Liberal activity and community politics have not gone very deep for very long. This weakness is reflected in patchy Alliance results in council elections in Portsmouth and elsewhere and, writ larger, will be reflected in a small share of the Euro-election vote.

As elsewhere, the Alliance canvassers have found that the "softest" Labour votes are often to be found among the lowest-income council tenants, if they notice that a new party is paying attention to them. As a spokesman for these moveable voters, I could find no better than Mrs Winifrid Mound of King Albert Street.

"I'm going to try the SPD," she said. "I haven't voted for five elections and I voted Labour before that. Mr Hancock, he helped me with my gas bill – could you believe a gas bill of £500 over two years? One good turn deserves another, I say. I've got a slot meter now."

Anne Sofer

How Europe could help London

When I visited Halesowen College – which is a "tertiary college", and the newest example of that happy institutional marriage of the sixth form and college of further education – I came across a roomful of young-to-middle aged men, all sturdily built and brawny, slicing cucumber with precision and arranging salad delicately on little plates. They looked more like steelworkers than catering students, which is not surprising because they were.

Here were redundant steelworkers undertaking a catering course on full salaries before they took their redundancy money and set up their own restaurants. All, it was explained to me, by courtesy of the EEC, and there were more golden eggs coming from that goose next year when the college starts other similar courses.

This is an institution which seems to exploit the European connexion to the full. The catering department is developing a flourishing exchange system of staff and students with a college in Blois and is even laying down a selection of its "own label" Loire wines for the training restaurant. It is good to meet such *joie de vivre* on the edge of the economically depressed Black Country and in a local authority (Dudley) *notorious for its meanness*.

The college, operating largely from Portacabins on the building site which will eventually be its campus, improvising wildly to provide a full sport and recreation programme with no facilities and hardly any budget, shows all the entrepreneurial vigour that new institutions are sometimes blessed with. Go-getting for Euro-cash is one aspect of that.

Returning on the train from the Midlands I brooded on how London and its institutions could emulate the same spirit: to be practical, how we could get more out of the EEC. London tends to feel sore about Europe; its current political leadership fosters a mood of "there's nothing in it for us". Yet the possibilities of the European Social Fund have never been properly exploited. The Alliance candidate in the Euro-constituency of London Central, Ernest Wistrich, was astonished to find, when he made inquiries, that the only two projects being funded in this large patch were two he had indirectly initiated 10 years ago when he was chairman of the Camden Committee for Community Relations.

Where London does indeed lose out, however, is the European Regional Fund. Greater London, considered a single region, is the most prosperous in the UK; it is even well above the EEC average. But the inner city boroughs within it are the poorest in Britain and must therefore rank very low indeed in European terms.

I have now grown used to the looks of hostile scepticism with which this argument is greeted in the North and Midlands ("What, deprivation in the South-east? You fat cats down there don't know what the word means!") So I have taken to carrying around with me an interesting document from the Department of the Environment which lists the top 10 local authorities in the country on four different criteria of deprivation. Of the 40 names, only four are not London boroughs. Hackney is number one on every list. Six other boroughs – Tower Hamlets, Lambeth, Hammersmith, Islington, Haringey and Newham – are on every list, and a seventh – Wandsworth – is on three out of four. Inner London is desperately in need of investment, infrastructure renewal, retraining schemes. There should be a major campaign to establish our eligibility for European regional funding.

This is why there is a connexion between the great debate on the paving Bill which is taking place in the House of Lords today and the Euro elections on Thursday. The paving Bill is the highly undemocratic first step in depriving London of a voice. The fact that that voice is at present less than wholehearted in arguing our case in Europe is regrettable: there is something contemptibly inconsistent in the spectacle of Labour members of the GLC advocating withdrawal from the Common Market and then at the same time whining, as they do, that no EEC institution has so far been allocated to London. However, it would be reasonable to hope that a future GLC would be more positive.

Other major European cities employ full-time "ambassadors" in Brussels, making sure that no possibility of new investment or project funding goes unnoticed and untapped. There would be an embarrassment for either a Labour or a Conservative London authority in establishing such a position, for different reasons: for Labour because of their deep reservations about the whole enterprise, and for the Conservatives because they would be reluctant to stump up the matching grant which many of the programmes require. Maybe that is why this idea has never been pursued. But it is now more necessary than ever, and if the Government succeeds in abolishing the GLC, the responsibility will devolve entirely on London's MEPs. The Lords' vote today, and Londoners' votes on Thursday, do matter.

The author is the SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for Camden, St Pancras North.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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BUZZ WORDS AT THE SUMMIT

Summits should not be judged either by the expectations reposed in them by non-members, or by the claims made for their success by participants. There is a tendency to think that summitry is a good thing, which, if it did not exist, would have to be invented. There is a certain woolly internationalism about this attitude which is dangerous. It invests summits with some unquestioned and inherent authority which they do not have. It attributes institutional qualities to summits with the suggestion of secretariats, action programmes and some self-perpetuating bureaucracy which thankfully they do not have either; yet. The idea of a collective economic management of the capitalist world leading to some synchronised stimuli in the industrial economies was appropriately described by Sir Geoffrey Howe as "an intellectual trap". It is a trap which everybody in the euphoria of communiques and banquets seems to want to fall into.

The annual summit of seven leading industrial nations, just concluded in London, has no executive machinery to support its deliberations. It is not supposed to be an executive body. It should provide opportunities for the leaders of the important industrial nations to compare notes with each other so that their pursuit of their own domestic economic policies can, with advantage, be maximised by avoiding misunderstandings or cross-purposes with the leaders of similarly placed nations.

So the summit each year should be more about general principles of economic activity, whose application in the industrialised world provides the key to the success of the industrial economy, but whose relevance to the future of every industrialised economy is constantly being questioned by collectivists in Europe, the Third World or the communist block. Their political interest is obviously something different, but we should not judge the London summit by their yardsticks.

However the first disappointment from the London summit is that, much more than its predecessors, it has strayed from a simple assertion of the principles of political economy on which growth, freedom and democracy have been proved to rely, in sad contrast to the hideous counter-examples provided by collectivist economies. There should really be no room in the summit deliberations for snippets about the Gulf war, or any other of that diplomatic pabulum, which seems to corrupt communiqués and those officials who draft them.

The second disappointment is that the leaders of the West have to waste their time arguing about the nature of democratic values. Surely their devotion to the principles of liberal democracy of which the free market economy is a necessary but not sufficient condition, should by now be axiomatic, even for previously professing socialists like M Mitterrand.

It is true that the summiteers have repeated their general belief that the conquest of inflation is an important precondition of stable economic circumstances in which growth can occur, with a reduction of interest rates and budget deficits. They have also gone a small way – very small – to redress the rhetorical balance in the arguments about international debt. It seems now to be at least half respectable to suggest that debtors have an obligation to show, in their domestic and economic policies, that they have to earn the co-operation of their creditors by demonstrating that they are worth immediate relief and lending to again in future.

The summit statement on debt is only a statement however. It is full of buzz words, such as debt-crisis, rescheduling and the like. It remains to be seen who will police the relief and re-scheduling operations, since the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, though often convenient scapegoats in the Third World, cannot themselves be exculpated from having helped to create this debtor's priesthood in the first place.

There is talk of inducing debtors to invite more direct investment. Why have they not done so already, when we hear so often that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have insisted on such conditions before consenting to issue loans? Moreover there is still no evidence that debtor nations are being required to subscribe to the normal disciplines of any holder of a mortgage or private borrower from a bank to exchange assets for lending when a loan cannot be serviced. Yet all the big Latin-American debtors could relieve their loan burdens at a stroke by privatising their swollen public sector assets to meet some of the burden of a debt which they claim to be unserviceable.

The summiteers have had their say; but the facts too often suggest something different. It will take more than a few buzz words in the communiqué to lift the restraints on trade which are often as inhibiting and inexcusable in the industrial countries as they are among the debtors.

IMPROVING THE PAVING BILL

A century ago a Conservative peer bearing one of the most illustrious names in that party's history proposed from the official benches a bill to rectify what his local government spokesman in the Commons had called the anomaly "that whereas every other borough in the country possesses a body directly representing the ratepayers, no such body exists in London". Lord Salisbury's creation was far from perfect. Few of the years since 1888 have been free of argument not just about the ramifications of a London-wide vote but the boundary, indeed the very existence, of the county of London; they form a context of controversy in which it is right to place the present government's plans a context conveniently ignored by those who claim the government's consideration of London government is somehow extraordinary or illegitimate. That the Greater London Council is an unsatisfactory instrument of public administration has been admitted on all sides when it suited: Parliament owes the nation a long and full debate when the substance of the "streamlining" plan is put on view later this year.

In the meantime, though its procedure is clumsily inverted, the government ought to have its "paving" bill in order to secure sufficient information (from the GLC and the metropolitan counties) to elaborate its case, and to lay down a timetable – with the proviso (which the House of Lords in committee should strongly press) that the count-down to abolition should not start until after Parliament has quite clearly expressed its assent to the substance of the proposal.

Today, when the bill comes before the upper house for second reading, the Lords should be attracted not by some grand repudiation of the government but rather by the expression of heavy scepticism. It may have before it an amendment to the paving bill that will indicate an intention thoroughly to review the clauses of this bill in committee. Such a rider would be an earnest of the Lords' resolve to do what – more and more it seems, since those 1970s' wrangles over the existence of a second chamber – they do well: the sifting and appraising of data and argument and, occasionally, the excision of offensive clauses which are not central to the government's purpose.

Some peers may well feel uncomfortable in contemplating any action that might seem to support Mr Livingstone's campaign. Of course there is an irony in apparently taking the side of a socialist politician who is a creature of tiny party caucuses and procedural sleights-of-hand. Of course issues surrounding the reformation of metropolitan government have been opportunistically seized as a focus for opposition by those antagonistic to the national government's wider purposes. But the very fact of cogent parliamentary debate exposes Mr Livingstone's and the left's love affair with extra political action and for that reason demands a sincere response from ministers.

The concession that must be made is over the so-called interim arrangements for administering the metropolitan counties and the GLC in 1985-86. The local government franchise is, it has to be said, a debased system of election, marred by a prevalent apathy and a disconnexion between fiscal incidence and ballot box preference. But that is no reason for the contempt of local electoral choice contained in the paving bill's provision for replacing the set of councillors elected to the GLC and the counties with an unwilling gang of nominees from organizations with a different electorate and separate purposes.

The point applies not only in the GLC where the procedure would result in replacing Labour administration with Tory. It is just as wrong in the metropolitan areas where the resulting interim body would be Labour in composition: City of Manchester councillors were not elected to order, even briefly, the affairs of an entity whose writ runs in Oldham and Stockport. For the government to translate councillors even as a stop gap from one tier to another is to weaken the main plank of its reform package, the concentration of big city government upon a single tier. In the unsatisfactory circumstances of hand-over from one tier to another in 1985-86 it would be far better to extend the terms of existing elected members.

BLIND JUSTICE, NIGERIAN STYLE

The military regime that seized power in Nigeria on December 31 has begun a series of trials before military tribunals of former politicians accused of misusing their offices in various ways. It is right and necessary that corruption be punished, but some of the procedures now adopted arouse misgivings; it is equally essential that justice be seen to be done, and this is not happening in Nigeria.

The decree setting up the so-called Recovery of Property Tribunals which are sitting in Lagos and four other cities has some objectional features. There is no appeal. The minimum sentence is 21 years in prison (the maximum is life imprisonment). Although a judge will sit with senior officers on each tribunal, his task is only to advise on points of law. In some matters the onus of proof is moved onto the accused: if he has enriched himself it will be assumed to have been corruptly done unless he can prove otherwise. The Nigerian Bar Association protested against all these points and decided to boycott the tribunals.

Even more serious than the decree's failings is the decision to hold the trials in secret: the press is admitted only to hear the judgment read out. The military authorities have tried to justify this by saying that the press would distort or give the wrong emphasis to evidence if the trials were open. The real reason, according to Nigerian observers, is that some accused have threatened to air counter-allegations of corruption against military men, including the present rulers.

The first trial under this decree resulted in the former Governor of Ogun state, Chief Bisi Onabanjo, being sentenced to 22 years' imprisonment. He was found to have obtained for his party, the Unity Party of Nigeria, a "kickback" of about £2.6m from a building firm awarded a £26m contract. There was no suggestion of personal enrichment, and 22 years seems harsh.

Two other trials, held before military tribunals set up under different decrees, also cause concern. The Exchange Control (Anti-Sabotage) Tribunal has sentenced another former governor, Samuel Mbakwe, of Imo state, to 10 years' imprisonment. He is said to have illegally changed naira into dollars in order to support his daughter at school in the United States. Again ten years seems excessive for doing something that was done by every Nigerian who could afford to.

Secondly, the Public Officers (Protection Against False Accusation) Tribunal is trying two journalists from the responsible Lagos newspaper, the *Guardian*, for allegedly publishing false information about plans to appoint ambassadors. The verdict is likely to be announced today or tomorrow. But the decree, which allows for imprisonment of journalists who get thing wrong and the possible closing down of their newspapers, is most alarming to libertarians.

The Nigerian military government has more than 500 former politicians in detention. Trials of various sorts will go on for a long time. The public is undoubtedly keen to see people who enriched themselves improperly punished. But the cost to the regime of mismanaged trials, both internally and internationally, could be high.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

United opposition to paving Bill

From the Leader of the Greater Manchester Metropolitan County Council and others

Sir, Philip Webster is undoubtedly correct (June 7) in saying that there is far more opposition, especially among Conservatives, to the principle of the so called "paving" Bill, because it cancels elections.

The Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill which enters the House of Lords on June 11 abolishes elections to the metropolitan county councils and the GLC, it abolished directly elected councillors on these councils and replaces them by appointed members and in the GLC transfers political control from Labour to Conservative without the electorate having a right to vote. These measures are constitutionally unprecedented and represent a serious attack on local democracy.

The Government's White Paper on its proposals brought massive criticism and opposition from large numbers of respected bodies and organizations representing industry, commerce and the professions. The Government is still smarting from the revolt against its proposals by Conservative MPs during the debate on the "paving" Bill in the House of Commons.

The feeling among these Conservative MPs was best expressed by the Rt Hon Edward Heath when during the debate he said of the Bill, "it immediately lays the Conservative party open to the charge of the greatest gerrymandering in the last 150 years of British history".

It is no wonder that Labour and Alliance peers have agreed to vote together to condemn this Bill in the House of Lords. It is perhaps ironic however, that the future of the 1985 elections should rest with hereditary peers.

Yours faithfully,
J. B. CLARKE (Greater Manchester),
ROY THWAITES (South Yorkshire),
G. MORGAN (West Midlands),
K. C. COOMBES (Merseyside),
M. CAMPBELL (Tyne and Wear),
JOHN GUNNELL (West Yorkshire).
As from County Hall,
Wakefield,
West Yorkshire.
June 7.

Seeking solution to world debt crisis

Fom Mr C. G. R. Leach

Sir, The renewal, not of the world debt crisis, which has been with us little changed for several years, but of its recognition, makes it timely to point out that there would be no *financial* difficulty whatsoever in solving it.

For example, if the IMF were to offer $125 billion 15-year 3½ per cent index-linked bonds to banks in exchange for selected LDC (less developed countries) debt, the two indispensable aims of long term funding and rate-capping could be achieved immediately.

The LDC debt would be taken from the banks at a discount, thereby giving rise to some losses (a necessary outcome for those who object to taxpayers bailing out management or shareholders) but the losses would be (a) controlled, (b) pro rata to the mistakes made and (c) voluntary (since banks would not be obliged to accept the exchange offer).

Confidence in the banking system would be promptly revived and liquidity restored. The IMF would reflect its own low cost of money in the terms of renegotiated debt settlements with the LDCs as, and only as, long term readjustment programmes were agreed and maintained.

Any good banker could suggest variants to such a scheme; for example, the vehicle could be different, the interest rate could be fixed and provision for additional funding could be made. But the essential point is that this method of approach solves all the outstanding problems without creating any new ones.

The reason why nothing of the sort is being done is that there is insufficient collective political will to do it, political will being generally the product of response to events, not of forethought. A few further cracks in the system (say, a couple of runs on prime banks and a couple of sovereign refusals to renegotiate on commercial terms) would, of course, cause enough panic to change the climate overnight – indeed it would be no surprise if the central bankers already have just such a contingency plan in their desk drawers.

In subjects where our Prime Minister is confident in her own powers she often shows her ability to cut through cant and get to the heart of the matter. No doubt she is being told now of the virtues of the case-by-case approach and her instincts are being flattered by appeals to the risk of abandoning market discipline.

All this is so much poppycock. The truth is that on the one side lies inaction, the ally of revolutionary forces, of "belt-tightening" imposed on poverty, of the debtors' club and of the collapse of financial confidence – and on the other side, such is the irony of life, lies a solution which, like the Marshall Plan, at the end of the day wouldn't even cost a penny.

Yours sincerely,
C. G. R. LEACH,
3 Lombard Street, EC3.
June 8.

From Lord Balogh

Sir, The Chancellor's latest speeches seem to suggest that he is learning the lesson of the helplessness of managing the short-term market through the money supply (which has never been properly defined). It is essential that the long-term markets should be relieved, reinforced and controlled.

His present optimism does not seem to be convincing: indeed it discourages firm action to stop a cumulative shrinkage of assets and debts and, driven further, might endanger the basic structure of banking as it is.

It is impossible to steady the financial market on the basis of conventional banking practices. New additional liquidity will have to be injected: unlike 1930, it is now possible to create SDRs (special drawing rights) at will, and to relieve the current balance of payments, with capital flights prevented from endangering foreign exchange markets.

It is essential that the long-term markets should be at once relieved by carrying temporarily the debt and reinforcing control.

Yours etc,
BALOGH,
House of Lords.

Designing courses for horses

From the Vice-Chancellor of The City University

Sir, There is an increasing amount of evidence that the needs of industry and commerce graduate entrants are not being met in terms of numbers and specialisms. Your report (May 25) of industry recruiting abroad is an extreme example.

At a time when the University Grants Committee and the Department of Education and Science are trying to design the higher education system for the next ten years, it is essential that those responsible should focus on the demand for graduates to meet the needs of the professions, industry and commerce over that period, rather than being mesmerised by the birth rate and the eighteen-year-old cohort.

At the very least, inputs to the debate must be sought from the employment sectors mentioned above and from other Government departments, e.g., Health and Social Security and Trade and Industry.

Yours sincerely,
RAOUL FRANKLIN, Vice-Chancellor,
The City University,
Northampton Square, EC1.
June 4.

Air on Everest

From Lord Hunt

Sir I cannot refain from joining in the philosophical exchanges in your columns arising from Dr Charles Warren's reservations (May 19) about pushing ever higher the risks attending mountaineering.

In my submission, the "legacy of personal achievement" bequeathed (Mr Holdsworth, May 28) by Peter Boardman and Joe Tasker, who died on Everest in 1982, consisted not, as Mr Edward Smyth would have it (June 6) in deaths; but in their astonishing record of success and gallant difficulty at high altitude.

I suggest that the philosophy which provides the motive for most mountaineers, as well as an inspiration for very many other people, is not conditioned by the margin of safety referred to by Mr Holdsworth in a quotation from the late Frank Smythe; nor do I believe that Frank, whom I knew well, intended to lay the emphasis on "safety"!

For most of us, the compelling motive of climbing is the exercise of sound judgement in applying our experience and skill to the dangers presented by a chosen route on a mountain. Joe and Peter would not have been the source of inspiration to countless climbers which they undoubtedly remain but for their ability and determination to match skill with risk as closely as they dared.

The acceptance of justifiable risks, rather than the putting of safety first, is surely a proper basis for a more general philosophy in life.

To my friend Charles Warren I would say that, for the young, "enough is *never* enough".

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUNT,
House of Lords,
June 6.

Teachers' pay claim

From the Headmaster of Southgate School

Sir, John Vincent (feature, June 6) seems to believe that for teachers "to walk out on their pupils to win greater public respect" is a contradiction in terms and worthy therefore of his sarcasm.

Yet, interestingly enough, Professor Vincent's quaintly worded paradox is quite, quite true.

By walking out of school on strike, and by excluding children from school when their lessons cannot be covered for absent colleagues, and by refusing to attend staff and parents' meetings held out of normal school hours, and by declining to organise clubs and teams after school and at the weekends, teachers have forced the public, perhaps for the first time, to realise just how much our national education system has come to depend on a truly massive injection of the teachers' own *unpaid* time in order to function.

And I, for one, am beginning to like the regime. There may be more work to do resulting from the teachers' industrial action, but it is all in school hours. I suspect that there may be thousands of teachers, and head teachers too, no doubt, who will, like me, be very loth to return to the old pattern ... unless we are very well paid indeed for our time. We like our new-found freedom to have our evenings to ourselves.

After 31 years in the teaching profession, 20 of those as a head, I may of course just be running out of steam. I prefer to believe that I have come to my senses at last.

Yours faithfully,
PETER TARGETT, Headmaster,
Southgate School,
Sussex Way,
Cockfosters,
Hertfordshire.

Nigerian trials

Form Mr S. T. Fahm

Sir, You carried a report in your issue of May 25 on the action of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria in reversing a ruling of the High Court of Lagos state in respect of three detainees who were previous governors of various states in the country.

As most of your readers are aware, it has proved impossible for almost all the 540 detainees in Nigeria to arrange legal representation before tribunals already set up to try them for offences which are, in some cases, unknown to law.

In addition, the military government has made it impossible for lawyers to take proper instructions from some of these detainees, and the various trials which have now been arranged to take place in secret will make a mockery of the legal process in the country and will further divide a society which is crying out for unity to tackle its difficult and massive economic problems.

Nigeria is a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides by articles 10 and 11:

> Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.
>
> Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

It is hoped that, for the good name of Nigeria, the military government will arrange open trials before courts of competent jurisdiction for those who should be presumed innocent until their guilt has been established beyond all reasonable doubt.

Yours faithfully,
S. T. FAHM,
Secretary-General,
The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy in Nigeria
40 Hawke Tower,
Nyne Head Street, SE14.
May 31.

Prince and architects

From Mr Dennis Sexton

Sir, I remember 20 years ago when compassion surfaced in the polytechnics and teachers of architecture, advised by sociologists, could be heard saying things like "we teach them to be concerned about people first and only then about abstract matters".

Previously, concern for people had been a matter of common courtesy and anthropometrics. The tower-block estates of the planned society began to rise.

In this part of London now, streets of Victorian housing are being spoiled by individuals apparently free to cover their 15 feet of a terrace with precast stonework or rendering and to introduce unsuitable doors and windows. As far as I know these are "ordinary people whose views are worth having".

The fact is that the developments we all hate were approved by committees of laymen and the grace we all hanker after came by decree.

And as regards London's skyline, eighteenth-century prints show the City churches rising high above the houses and business premises of the time and they suggest to me that the ruination of the skyline was a Victorian achievement.

Yours truly,
DENNIS SEXTON,
213 Grove Road, EC3.
June 1.

Community radio

From the Managing Director, Radio, BBC

Sir, For your Arts Correspondent to suggest (report, May 31) that the BBC is "implacably" against community radio is simply to misrepresent what I said at a public meeting of "The Voice of the Listener". Nor, as he reported, is there any great difference of opinion on the matter between the BBC and IBA, still less a "clash".

This is what I actually said:

> It must make sense to provide comprehensive coverage for popular, existing services before allocating precious wavelengths to a plethora of new outlets, however tempting they may be. Thus, you will not be surprised that the BBC is concerned about the Government's apparent inability to deal with the radio pirates.
>
> We share the IBA's concern that pirate stations operating without regulation interfere (in our case) with the licence payers' listening and, in many instances, trespass upon others' copyright.

However, as I pointed out, legitimate community radio would face

> real problems in finding wavelengths in VHF Band II to accommodate a whole new tier of broadcasting. The BBC would certainly resist any plan to intersperse low power stations amongst the network and regional radio allocations.
>
> The simple reason is that the listener would be the loser if the pattern of wavelengths were to be any more confused. To allocate say the top part of the spectrum presently earmarked to fill gaps in out network coverage might provide a clean solution, but it might also mean that we could never get VHF stereo signals for the main national networks to every corner of the land, to those three and a half million citizens still deprived.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD FRANCIS,
Managing Director, Radio,
BBC,
Broadcasting House, W1.
June 1.

Rooted in the past

From Mr Hugh Peskett

Sir, Your cartoonist today (June 5) should not be too certain that the Rev Jesse Jackson has no Irish ancestry, since Alex Haley (the author of *Roots*) claimed ancestors named Jackson from County Monaghan.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH PESKETT,
Research Director,
Burke's Peerage,
1 Hay Hill, W1.
June 5.

Thoughts on D-Day

From the Bishop Suffragan of Croydon and Bishop to the Forces

Sir, In your excellent and ample report of the very moving D-Day celebrations there was but the briefest of reference to gratitude to God.

In the dark days of Dunkirk and after the reverses in North Africa, the U-boat war and the bombing of our cities when the outcome of the war was still uncertain, we were ready enough to plead God's help for our cause. Is it not at the very least churlish to deny him proper recognition in our thanksgiving for victory?

Secondly, in one of his many inspired utterances, Churchill urged us to be "in victory magnanimous". What other than good could conceivably have come from associating our former Russian allies with our celebrations?

Whether we like it or them or not, their engagement of the enemy in vast numbers and at enormous sacrifice in the East was an element of incalculable value in our victory in the West. And could we not have had the vision and compassion to allow our former adversaries a share in our grief for the fallen, for they too lost many sons, husbands and brothers doing their duty?

Yours faithfully,
G. S. SNELL,
52 Selhurst Road, SE25.
June 7

National Art Library

From Mr Alastair Laing and others

Sir, As many will now be aware, the National Art Library in the Victoria and Albert Museum is again closed for an indefinite period, which some of those working there have intimated may last for as long as a year.

This closure is disastrous for all those engaged in serious study of, or research into, the history of art, design, fashion and theatre. Those affected comprise not only scholars, students, dealers and auctioneers, but also all the ordinary members of the public who have always been able to come and look up what they need without prior appointment or accreditation.

Much of the information is unobtainable anywhere else, not least because the British Library has long devolved to the National Art Library the onus of acquiring whole classes of material relating to the arts.

The present closure is all the worse for taking place without prior warning in the summer, the time of the library's most intensive use by both students and visiting scholars from abroad.

It is hard to imagine any autonomous library tolerating a programme of renovation, however necessary, that would result in its total closure for over a year all told. An independent institution would surely have been able to insist that work be carried out in such a way as to ensure continuing, if restricted, access.

The National Art Library, however, despite its name, is not master in its own house. It is dependent for its upkeep and repair – as for its purchase grant and staff – upon the museum in which it is housed, whose priorities, as in this case, may not always coincide with its own.

The continuing saga of the closure of the National Art Library bears out the fears of those who, when the Victoria and Albert Museum was being removed from the control of the Department of Education and Science to that of its own trustees, pleaded that it should be set up as a trustee institution in its own right.

One of the key reasons for London's continuing primacy in the art market, despite the shift of purchasing power elsewhere, and for the calibre of the scholars that it continues to attract, is its unique richness in facilities for research, chief amongst them the National Art Library, the British Library, and the Witt Photographic Library.

May we, the undersigned, as a cross-section of the users of the National Art Library, use your columns to plead not only for its immediate reopening, but also for it to be given the resources and autonomy to enable it to live up to its title.

Yours faithfully,
ALASTAIR LAING, WILLIAM RIEDER,
JAMES MILLER, C. MONKHOUSE,
JOHN BASKETT, ROGER WHITE,
G. JACKSON-STOPS, JOHN HARRIS,
CHARLES AVERY, EILEEN HARRIS,
NIALL HOBHOUSE, J. MONTAGU,
144½ Sinclair Road, W14.
June 4.

When the living is easy

From Mrs Joy Layton

Sir, I have always been unhappy about the loss of Whitsuntide as a public holiday and its replacement by the fixed Spring bank holiday. Memories of that damp, depressing break come to me on this golden Whit weekend.

Should we not return to the religious festival, thus ensuring the same number of weeks between the two bank holidays, and trust the Deity to send us good weather?

Yours truly,
JOY LAYTON,
18 Grove Terrace,
Highgate Road, NW5.
June 10.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 9: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave a Dinner Party at Buckingham Palace for the Heads of State and Government, and leading Delegates attending the Economic Summit, at which Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, The Prince of Wales, The Prince Andrew, The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon were present.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel, Grenadier Guards, took the Salute at the Second Rehearsal of The Queen's Birthday Parade on the Horse Guards Parade this morning.

June 10: Today is the sixty-third Anniversary of the Birthday of The Duke of Edinburgh.

Princess Alexandra will visit BBC Radio at Pebble Mill, Birmingham, on July 4, for the festival celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of school broadcasting.

Princess Alexandra will be present at *Les Retrouvailles*, the Anglo-American Ball being held under the joint patronage of the British and American ambassadors at the Royal Academy of Arts on July 4.

Princess Alexandra will visit Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, Euston Road, on July 5.

The Duchess of Gloucester will be present at the Lawn Tennis Association's annual ball at the Hilton Hotel on June 30.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A Kimmins and Miss F Davidson
The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Mr S Kimmins, of Geneva, Switzerland, and the Hon Mrs Robin Marlar, of Guildford, Surrey, and Fiona, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A R Davidson, of Warlingham, Surrey.

Mr D M Bateson and Miss C P Jackson
The engagement is announced between David Michael, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Mrs B B Bateson, of Rheindahlen, Germany, and Caroline Patricia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P W Jackson, of Derwen Fawr, Swansea.

Mr R E Benn and Miss S M Blain
The engagement is announced between Robin, son of Mr and Mrs Jonathon Benn, of Ightham, Kent, and Sheila, second daughter of Dr and Mrs Alastair Blain, of Elgin, Moray.

Dr M. P. D. Heining and Miss S. S. Carroll
The engagement is announced between Mark Patrick Damian, younger son of Dr and Mrs E. W. Heining, of Cambridge, and Sarah Siobhan, elder daughter of Mr J. Carroll and the late Mrs K. A. Carroll, of Yateley, Hampshire.

Mr M. D. Holt and Miss N. M. de Bono
The engagement is announced between Mark, son of the late Mr Desmond Holt, and of Mrs Patricia Holt, of Godalming, Surrey, and Nicky, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter de Bono, of Cavendish Road, Oxford.

Mr P. E. Jordan and Miss C. M. Gore Langton
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of the late Major and Mrs H. J. G. Jordan, of Thornhill, Kiltimagh, co Mayo, and Clare, daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs A. H. S. G. Gore Langton, of Hatch Park, Hatch Beauchamp, Somerset.

Mr J. W. Marris and Dr P. C. B. de Zulueta
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mrs Charles Marris, of Grange Cottage, Oborne, Sherborne, Dorset, and the late Dr Charles Marris, and Paquita, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs Julian de Zulueta, of Casa de Mondragón, Ronda, Malaga, Spain.

Dr A. J. F. Page and Mrs S. D. Makepeace
The engagement is announced between Antony, son of Mr and Mrs B. H. Page, of Cuffley, Hertfordshire, and Sarah, daughter of Mrs D. Culling and the late Mr A. A. Culling, of Bramerton, Norfolk.

Mr C. J. P. Rigby and Miss J. E. Springthorpe
The engagement is announced between Julian, son of Lt-Colonel and Mrs C. Patrick Rigby, of Halifax, Yorkshire, and Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Springthorpe, of Cape Town, South Africa.

Mr J. T. Tyler and Miss K. E. J. S. Lawrie
The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Colonel and Mrs John T. Tyler, of Troy, New Hampshire, United States, and Katharine, younger daughter of Mr Rex Lawrie, FRCS, and Dr Jean Lawrie, CBE, of Eynsford, Kent.

Mr H. P. Wallis and Miss C. M. Hunton
The engagement is announced between Henry, son of Mr and Mrs R. M. Wallis, of Frodsham, Cheshire, and Carolyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. R. K Hunton, of Blundellsands, Liverpool.

Middle Temple

The following have been elected Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple:
Mr M. R. Coombe; Mr P. M. R. Horsfield, QC: Mr P. D. J. Scott, QC: Mr N. A. Phillips, QC.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr James Sabben-Clare to be headmaster of Winchester College in September next year, in succession to Mr John Thorn. Mr Sabben-Clare is at present second master at the school.

University news

Lancaster
Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following:
D. Litt: Mr Robert Fisk, Middle East correspondent of The Times: Dr Dorothy Marshall, historian; Dr Norman Nicholson poet.
LLD: Dr Nelson Mandela, lawyer and writer (to be awarded *in absentia*).

Baron Cameron of Lochbroom

The life barony conferred on Kenneth John Cameron, QC, has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Cameron of Lochbroom, of Lochbroom in the District of Ross and Cromarty.

Clifford Longley

Towards extinction of distinction

The more radical he is, or wants to be seen as, the less likely is a clergyman to decorate his neck with a Roman collar. Both the pullover and the politics advertise the desire to break with the traditional stereotype and all it is supposed to stand for.

The stereotype is also increasingly threatened by the pressure of certain changes in all the denominations, to the extent that the very distinction between a clergyman and a layman is under assault.

The Church of England has its own doctrine of the ministry under study, both explicitly in an attempt to reconcile Anglo-Catholic and Evangelical attitudes and implicitly in the more far-reaching proposals of the so-called Tiller report, the church's suggested strategy for the ministry over the next half century.

The Methodist Church is also examining some aspects of the issue, in particular whether lay people may be authorized to celebrate Holy Communion. The Anglican trend towards part-time, non-stipendiary clergy an increasing proportion of the total clerical strength, forces into the open whether there is a real difference between a clergyman and a layman if they both earn a salary and both assist at services on Sunday's. The fashion for permanently appointed married deacons in the Roman Catholic Church raises a similar issue, in this country.

Methodism has no rigid rule which says a "lay" person can never validly celebrate the Eucharist, validity not being a very Methodistic concept and authorizations have occasionally been allowed. The conference, at its meeting next month, will be asked to agree slightly broader criteria, so there may be more "lay" people in future with that authorization.

In the Church of England an attempt was made last year to move towards a similar concept of "lay authorization" for the Eucharist, but met too much resistance from the traditionalists.

The case for it is that it is a natural extension of the idea of "lay ministry"; the case against is that it contradicts the Catholic concept of ordination. Between those two clear positions there is a great muddle, usually because words are being used with several different meanings at once (and some words which may have no meaning at all).

The definition of "lay", for example, is never spelt out: if it means "one not authorized by the church to celebrate the Eucharist" – which is not far from its normal usage – then the whole problem is tautological. If that is the case, persons authorized under the rules of the Methodist Church to conduct Communion services are not "lay", whatever they are.

The Tiller strategy, which is much in debt to Roman Catholic experiments in the third world, is for the enhancement of "lay" ministry, with full-time "professional" ministry falling back into supporting roles. Although the local Christian community would have its ordained minister, he would be almost indistinguishable from other members of the same group except for the presiding role allotted to him in the eucharistic rite. The conventional role of "vicar" – with dog-collar, vicarage, and stipend – would be obsolete.

More subversive than all that, because of who he is, what church he belongs to, and what he says, is the pioneering analysis of Father Edward Schillebeeckx. He is arguing, in books, articles, and lectures, that the ordained ministry is essentially the invention of the early church, and what that church then could do, this church could now undo or change.

Until he said as much, it was possible to imagine that ordination, and other "essential" features of church order, were generally believed to be enshrined in some missing Fifth Gospel, the one containing the rudimentary tenets of Canon Law. There is no such book, of course, and Schillebeeckx must be right.

It also means there can be no fundamental theological barrier to the "ordination" of women (assuming "ordination" retains its significance), for the church would be free to write its own rules. That could include dismantling the remaining barriers between the laity and the cleric, if that was judged expedient.

For that trend across a broad front not to reach its obvious final conclusion, the extinction of distinctions, some better arguments would need to be produced than mere reliance on convention (however ancient). The pace and the scale of change buffeting the churches today mean that those things not securely lashed down are liable to be washed overboard.

King's gold medal found

By Charles Knevitt, Architecture Correspondent

The King of Prussia's gold medal for architects (above) has been rediscovered after 127 years of being locked in a wooden box belonging to the Incorporated Church Building Society.

The medal was struck on the orders of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia, a patron of the arts, to be given to a British architect.

In a letter to the society dated Berlin, May 12, 1857, his architect wrote that it should be awarded at the society's discretion to someone "whose exertions may have been most conducive to its success".

The joint committees of the society and the Historic Churches Preservation Trust have decided to give the medal this year, Christian Heritage Year, to the architect judged to have most successfully overcome the greatest aesthetic and/or technical challenge in the repair of historic churches during the past three years. Thereafter it will be awarded annually.

Marriages

Mr T. R. Troubridge and the Hon Rosemary Douglas-Pennant
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Peter's, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire, of Mr Thomas Richard Troubridge, only son of Sir Peter and the Hon Lady Troubridge, of The Manor House, Elsted, Midhurst, Sussex, and the Hon Rosemary Douglas-Pennant, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Penrhyn, of Littleton Manor, Winchester. Canon C. D. Biddell officiated, assisted by the Rev J. F. Willard and the Rev R. le B. Johnson.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Oliver Douglas-Pennant, Harriet Douglas-Pennant, Annabel Douglas-Pennant, Anna Douglas-Pennant, Camilla Douglas-Pennant, Rachel Foote and Louisa Strutt. Mr Edward Whitley was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr P. Haworth and the Hon Hester Freeman-Grenville
The marriage, with nuptial Mass and apostolic blessing, took place on Saturday in St Lawrence's Abbey, Ampleforth, between Mr Peter Haworth, younger son of Mr and Mrs Arnold Haworth, of Ganthorpe, York, and the Hon Hester Freeman-Grenville, younger daughter of Dr G. S. P. Freeman-Grenville and Lady Kinloss, of Sheriff Hutton, York. The Very Rev Columba Cary-Elwes, OSB, officiated, assisted by Father Joseph Coulthard.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white grosgrain silk with a net overskirt and a veil of antique lace. She carried a bouquet of silk flowers. Rachel and Victoria Williams and Miss Christine Haworth, sister of the bridegroom, attended her. Mr Antony Haworth, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at St William's College, York.

Mr T. J. P. Emerson and Miss S. J. Rashleigh
The marriage took place on Saturday at St John's, Stowford, Devon, of Mr Timothy John Peter Emerson, son of Colonel and Mrs John Emerson, of Yelverton, Devon, and Miss Susanna Jane Rashleigh, eldest daughter of Sir Harry and Lady Rashleigh, of Stowford Grange, Lewdown, Okehampton, Devon. The Right Rev Richard Cartwright, the Ven Robin Ellis and the Rev Peter McCall Robinson officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an Elizabethan style gown of cream brocade and a veil of Honiton lace held in place by a headdress of cream and white flowers. She carried a bouquet of roses, freesias and lilies-of-the-valley. Gemma and Louise Elliot, Miss Lucinda Richards, Miss Camilla Crichton and Miss Katharine Sneyd attended her. Commander Simon van de Byl, RN, was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr M. Meyer and Miss J. Benedict
The marriage took place quietly in London on June 2 of Mr Michael Meyer, son of Mr and Mrs Les Gillis, of Johannesburg, South Africa, to Miss Jill Benedict, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Butler, of Gwent.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: N J Barter to MOD with DNA as Deputy Director of Naval Analysis, Dec 14; T R Lee to Cn Senior Naval Officer Falkland Islands, Aug 24; J F S Trinder to Ajax in cmd as Capt First Frigate Sqdn, Dec 20.
COMMANDERS: R V Adamson to MOD (PE) with Director Helicopter Projects Sept 18; A J Castle to staff of Cincnav Cinceastland, July 31; P J K Filewood to Raleigh, Nov 13; P J L Kelly to staff of Capt (H) as Chief Staff Offr, June 11; T W Loughran to Intrepid, Nov 9; A Morton to MOD with DIS (SAAS) June 5; A E Slater to Raleigh as Cdr RN Supply Schl Nov 6; B E Steed to Cap Naval and Air Attache Bangkok, June 23; D C B Webb to Hydrog (Taunton) as Supt of Survey Planning Sept 11; W F Worsley to MOD (PE) with DCWE/DGSW(N) Aug 21.
CHAPLAIN: D A Lacy for duty on staff and ships of First Flot, July 2.
WRNS
M H Gosse to Staff Offr GNTC at Sea Cadet HQ London, Sept 18; A Savill for duty inside MOD as Deputy Director WRNS, Aug 7.
ROYAL MARINES
COLONELS: a B Hartfield to Dept of CGRM as Mil Sec March 18; H Y La R Beverley to Brigadier and Commander 3 Cdo Bde RM, July 5; H J Flamank to be placed on the Retired List, May 11; R F Preston to Dept of CGRm as Col Pers, June 28; M J Reece to CTCRM as Comdt, March 5, 1085.
Retirements
COMMANDERS: M Forrest, Aug 4 (rank of Capt, Honk I D C Ross, Aug 4; P B Rover, July 20; M B Stanton, Jan 6.
CHIEF OFFICERS: J J Milne, July 28.

The Army
MAJOR-GENERAL: P E de la C de la Billiere as CBBFI, June 16.
BRIGADIER. P I Palmer to RCT Trg Gp as Comd. June 11.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: Lalbahadur Pun 2GR, to Sch of Inf as CI SAW, June 11; P J Lyddon, RGJ, to 4RGJ as CO, June 11; C G Peacocke, QDG, to DOAE as SO1(W), June 11; A D Pratt, RA, to UAE as DA, June 15; J M A Ross, Scots DG, to HQ Berlin as ACOS G3, June 15; M I E Scott, SG, to Staff College SO1 Instr, June 11; C G C Vyvyan, RGJ, to 1 RGJ as CO, June 11; J Widdowson, REME, to 36 Comd Wksps as CO, June 11; M J Winarick, RCT, to Gurkha Tpt Regt as CO, June 11; T B Winter, RCT, to 10 Tpt Regt as CO, June 11; C D Farrar-Hockley Para, to Staff College as SO1 Instr, June 11; J W Parker, LI, to Staff College as SO1 Instr, June 11; I Shepherd, RHF, to Scot Inf Depot as CO, June 11; J P Weller, WFR, to MOD as SO1 (W), June 11.

Royal Air Force
GROUP CAPTAIN: A G Hicks to MOD (AFD) for staff duties, Jun 15.
WING COMMANDERS (Acting Group Captain): G M Boddy to MOD (AFD) for staff duties, June 15; M R Monks to Omaha as SO to Saceur's Representative, June 15.
WING COMMANDERS: B J J Rochfort to Regt 3 (RAF), MOD, June 11; R W Quartermaine to MOD Air Eng 31, June 11; M J Abbott to SC Maxwell USA on D8, June 11; R Nield to MOD CVE as SO to DPR (RAF), June 11; M N Caygill to RAF Lossiemouth as OC Ops Wg, June 13; T Eeles to 237 OCU Honington as CI, June 15; M A Clegg to HQ MAR AIRMED (Naples) as SO Plans, June 15; J E Rooum to MOD AFD as Air Plans (AD), June 15; A W Houghton to HQSTC High Wycombwew as D/C IO, June 15.
SQUADRON LEADERS (Acting Wing Commander): R J Milsom to 6 FTS Finningley as OC Ops and Pilot Trg, June 15; K D Rhodes to RAFSC Bracknell on DS, June 15; S D McCulloch to RAF Boulmer as OC ADM Sqn, June 15; L J Marshall to 10 Sqn Brize Norton as OC, June 15; P D R Jolly to RAF PMC as PA4(RAF), June 15; M J Langley to Hongkong as Head of Sec, June 15; M G Cooper to 8 Sqn RAF Lossiemouth as OC, June 16.

Science report

Paradox of the low velocity missile

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

One of the most unusual cannon in the world is being used for tests conducted in a laboratory built in an underground bunker in Dorset.

Although the gun is on a site close to the Army gunnery ranges, the device is designed for a purpose very different from that of traditional artillery.

The cannon hurls objects at reinforced concrete and metal structures to study the impact a missile, which could be anything from a crashing aircraft to the blade sheered from a turbine, would have on the safety of a building or other structures.

The experiments are part of a programme that the Atomic Energy Authority has been developing at its research centre at Winfrith Heath, Dorset, relating to the safety of nuclear reactors. About a third of the £40m a year effort at Winfrith, where there are laboratories and underground test beds spread well apart on a site of more than eight square miles, is used to study the safety of nuclear plant.

Mr Peter Barr, of the laboratory's safety and engineering science division, asserts that although much information already exists on the effects of high velocity military missiles, the impact of low velocity missiles has been little investigated. One of the curious findings of trials is that low velocity objects can be the most hazardous. Power stations and other large industrial plant, contain rotating machinery and pressurized circuits that can produce large and energetic missiles when equipment fails. Pieces of steel weighing several tons and having velocities of 300 to 600 miles-an-hour can come from generator rotors, ruptured pipes, valve fragments, or steam drum ends weighing some tens of tons.

The apparent paradox that low velocity missiles are more penetrating than the defence variety travelling between Mach 1 and Mach 3 means that data from military work is inadequate for civil safety engineering calculations. Hence replicas of scale models of building components and other structures are subjected to destructive bombardment from the cannon at Winfrith.

The gun uses compressed air and it consists of a reservoir in which the air is stored at a predetermined pressure for each experiment. A metal or plastic diaphragm, again depending upon the nature of the test, separates the reservoir from the barrel of the gun.

When the diaphragm is deliberately ruptured, objects from two inches to 12 inches in diameter can be hurled with maximum missile energies of three million joules at the target.

Meetings

Fairbridge Society
Air Chief Marshal Sir Wallace Kyle presided at the 75th anniversary annual meeting of the Fairbridge Society Incorporated, held on June 5, at the Thomas Coram Foundation, Brunswick Square, London, WC1. Lady Dodds-Parker, chairman, Mr G. S. P. Carden, treasurer, and Mrs Nicholas Roskill addressed the meeting and reported on the society's new work in the United Kingdom.

Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
At the council meeting of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, after the annual meeting held on Tuesday, June 5, Professor E. J. L. Soulsby was elected president of the college. The other officers for the ensuing year are Mr D. L. Haxby (senior vice-president), Professor I. A. Silver (junior vice-president) and Mr J. A. Parry (treasurer).
At the meeting, Honorary associateship of the college was conferred upon the Earl of Halsbury and Mr John Stradling Thomas (Minister of State for Wales). Mr E. Conn, Professor W. I. M. McIntyre and Dr J. Sanford were elected fellows of the college.

Rendcomb College Cirencester

The following scholarships have been awarded:
Foundation scholarships: R N Rowlatt (Course C of E); N S Smith (St Lawrence Primary).
Major scholarship: J G L Lutwyche (Marsh Court); S R Bell (Ferndale).
Minor scholarship: I C Spencer (Grange Jnr).
Services' bursaries: L Thompson (Liden Jnr); G P Broomfield (Friars).
Girls' scholarship: C Ellis (Millmount).
The following have gained Gloucestershire Foundation places: C J Brown (Cashes Green); D M Maslen (St Mary's Jnr); M J Rogers (Haresfield C of E); P H M Evans (Broadwell C of E); N J Utting (Longlevens Jnr).

Church news

Rear-Admiral David Macey has been appointed Receiver General of Canterbury Cathedral from October 1, on the retirement of Mr Percy Norris as chapter agent.

Latest wills

General Sir Basil Oscar Paul Eugster, of Exbourne, Devon, UK Land Forces from 1972-74, left estate valued at £348,980 net.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin George Boxshall, of Chelsea, London, who was a wartime officer in the Special Operations Executive and employed until he was aged 84 advising the Foreign Office on how much should be made public about the activities of the SOE, left estate valued at £362,750 net.

Birthdays today

Mr James Bostock, 67; Mr Michael Cacoyannis, 62; M Jacques Cousteau, 74; Sir Thomas Davis, 67; Mr Athol Fugard, 52; Miss Beryl Grey, 57; Brigadier Sheila Heaney, 67; Mrs Rachael Heyhoe Flint, 45; Mr Paul Mellon, 77; Mr Jackie Stewart, 45; Major-General Sir Nigel Tapp, 80; Sir John Terry, 71; Sir Edward Thompson, 82; Mr Richard Todd, 65; Sir Gerard Vaughan, 61.

Parliament this week

Commons. Today (2.30): Motion on Appropriation (No 2) (Northern Ireland) Order.
Tomorrow (2.30): Parliamentary Pensions Etc Bill, second reading. Housing and Building Control Bill, Lords amendments. Greater London Council (Money) No 2) Bill, second reading.

Wednesday (2.30): Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill, remaining stages.
Thursday (2.30): Debate on the arts and heritage.
Friday (9.30): Parliamentary Pensions Etc Bill, remaining stages.
Select committees.
Today: Environment. Subject: Acid rain. Witnesses: Department of Environment officials (4.30).
Foreign affairs, Witness: Mr Francis Pym (5).
Tomorrow: Transport. Subject: The organization, financing and control of airports. Witnesses: Mr R Watts (4.15); Airport Users Study Group (5).
Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. Subject: Jurisdiction of the Commission for Local Aministration. Witness: Representative body (5).
Wednesday: Treasury and Civil Service. Subject: Estimates 1984-85 Witness: Customs and Excise officials (10); Treasury officials (11.30).
Trade and Industry. Subject Rolls-Royce Ltd. Witnesses: Representatives of Rolls-Royce Ltd (10.30).
Environment. Subject: Acid rain. Witness: Warren Spring Laboratory (Department of Trade and Industry) (3.45).
Transport Subject: Organization, financing and control of airports. Witness: Shetlands Islands Council (4.15).
Foreign affairs: Subject: Falkland Islands. Witness: Overseas Development Administration (5).

Lords. (2.30): Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, second reading.
Tomorrow (2.30): Debates on smoking and health; on changes at Ministry of Defence; and on working of Wildlife and Countryside Act.
Thursday (3): Debate on defence estimates.
Friday (11): Health and Social Security Bill, committee, second day.

Select committees. Tomorrow, EEC subcommittee A (finance, economics and regional policy). Evidence from commission on regional development fund (3).
Thursday: Science and Technology subcommittee II (new technologies) (3).

Progress of legislation

Commons, June 4: Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill completed remaining stages June 5: Cheque Book Journalism (Declaration of Payments for Newspaper Stories) Bill read for first time. Data Protection Bill read the third time by 174 votes to 10. Inshore Fishing (Scotland) Bill passed remaining stages. June 6: Rural Development Bill read first time by 170 votes to 85. June 8: County Courts Bill, Public Health (Control of Disease Bill, Registered Homes Bill, Dentists Bill (all consolidation) all completed remaining stages. Mental Health (Scotland) Bill and Food Bill (both consolidation) both read second time.

Lords. June 4: Police and Criminal Evidence Bill read second time. June 5: Building Bill read first time. Road Traffic Regulation Bill read third time and passed. Rates Bill completed report stage. Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill read first time. Cycle Tracks Bill passed committee stage. June 6. Barclays Bank Bill read third time and passed. Video Recordings Bill considered on report and adjourned. June 7. Rating and Valuation (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill read third time and passed London Regional Transport Bill considered on report and adjourned.

OBITUARY

MUSA al-ALAMI

Work for Palestinian refugees

Musa al-Alami who died on June 8 was a tireless worker for the Palestinian cause, and a great Arab patriot and philanthropist.

Musa al-Alami was born in 1897 in Jerusalem. His father, a Turkish official who eventually became one of the Deputies representing Jerusalem in the Imperial Parliament in Constantinople, was an admirer of Great Britain and of Anglo-Saxon education, and sent his only son to read law at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Returning to Palestine in 1925 Musa entered the service of the British Mandatory Government of Palestine and was appointed Assistant Government Advocate. Although increasingly concerned at the effect on the Arabs of Palestine of the Jewish immigration which the terms of the Mandate imposed on the Mandatory authorities, he performed his duties conscientiously for the next ten years.

Once out of Government service his brilliant and penetrating intellect could well have brought him into prominence amongst the Palestinian Arab politicians; but, although consulted by them at every stage he preferred to retain his freedom of action. But his criticisms, not only of the Government but of his Arab colleagues, made him many enemies, especially amongst the extreme faction headed by Haj Amin al Husaini, the Mufti of Jerusalem.

In 1944 he was selected by the Arabs of Palestine to represent them at the Preparatory Conference of the Arab League which was to be held in Alexandria. On arrival there he found the other Arab Delegates unwilling to admit his participation; but having sidestepped their objections he made an outstanding contribution to their debates, in which he put forward two new and constructive ideas.

One was to open an Arab Bureaux in all the main capitals of the world to publicise the Arab case. The other was to counter Jewish attempts to buy Arab land in Palestine by opening a fund which, by tiding impecunious Arab landowners over from harvest to harvest and otherwise improving their lot, would remove the incentive to sell as had so often happened in the past.

Both ideas were accepted and Musa Alami accepted the task of opening Arab Bureaux in the principal capitals and founded an Arab Development Society.

He duly opened Arab Bureaux in London, Washington, and elsewhere, but received neither adequate funds nor any material with which to operate them; and the Arab League contributions to his Arab Development Society, which had been fixed in principle at £5m, were limited in practice to a single payment of £250,000 by Iraq. By early 1948, as a result of intrigues by the ex Mufti Haj Amin, he had been instructed to close down the Bureaux, and returned to Jerusalem a disappointed man.

When the British quitted Palestine and over a million Palestinians became refugees he realized, sooner then any other Arab leader, that their plight must be regarded as permanent. He could do nothing for the adults, but he resolved that at least some of the children must be saved from the soul-destroying regime of the refugee camps.

He still had some of the money subscribed for the Arab Development Society, and some private fortune: and he had in addition an idea, that in the Jordan Valley, then a derelict area, there must be water in the subsoil which could be brought up and used for the general benefit of these children.

In 1950 he secured from the Jordan Government a 2,000-acre concession of barren land in the Jordan Valley and, with refugee labour paid for out of the remaining funds of the Arab Development Society, began to dig for water. The concession became a flourishing farm with, in one corner, a home for refugee orphans who were trained in useful trades.

In 1955, however, during a political crisis in Jordan, a neighbouring refugee camp attacked and pillaged the settlement, which was almost completely destroyed. No compensation was forthcoming, but Musa was determined to carry on and with the aid of bank loans he succeeded. By 1960 farm and orphanage had been rebuilt and extended and the produce of the former, sold on contract to an oil company, was paying for the latter. The success of the farm inspired others to establish farms in the neighbourhood, and a large area of former desert was reclaimed.

In spite of the almost intolerable difficulties placed in his way particularly in the conditions of occupation arising from the Arab-Israel wars Musa continued with his work to the end of his long life.

THE EARL OF GLASGOW

The Earl of Glasgow, 9th Earl who has died at the age of 73 had a distinguished naval career as Viscount of Kelburn, culminating in his appointment as Flag Officer Malta from 1961 to 1963. On succeeding his father in 1963 he became a noted speaker in the House of Lords on matters of naval strategy.

Born the eldest son of the 8th Earl on July 24, 1910, he was the first godson of Queen Mary after the accession of King George V. His father's career had been a naval one and the young Lord Kelburn followed him, after Eton, going to sea as a midshipman in 1930.

During the Second World War he served in the Battle of the Atlantic, on Arctic convoys and in the Far East and was present in the cruiser Norfolk in the operations which led to the sinking of the Bismarck in 1941. Here as flag lieutenant to Rear-Admiral W. F. Wake-Walker, who was commander of the 18th cruiser squadron charged with making and maintaining contact with the Bismarck, he was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the DSC. Together with her sister ship, Suffolk, Norfolk kept contact with the Bismarck particularly in the phase of naval operations which culminated in the encounter with Hood and Prince of Wales, by the German capital ship, at one time coming under fire from the Bismarck at the dangerously short range of six miles. Norfolk later continued the pursuit of the Bismarck until the latter was sunk.

Lord Kelburn ended the war as a commander and was subsequently Captain of the Home Fleet from 1957 to 1959 and Commodore of the RN Barracks at Portsmouth from 1959 to 1961. His final appointment was as Flag Officer Malta in which post he was somewhat critical of government policy which involved substantial troop reductions in the island at that time.

This theme of the waning of Britain's strategic interests in the world was to be one to which he returned often during his speeches as Earl of Glasgow in the House of Lords. He deplored the government decisions to quit Singapore and do away with a presence East of Suez and also repeatedly urged the government to implement the Simonstown Agreement, to maintain a base for the Royal Navy in the South Atlantic.

He was married firstly in 1937 to Dorothea, daughter of Sir Archibald Lyle, 2nd Bt. This marriage of which there were a son and two daughters, was dissolved in 1962 and he married in that year Vanda, the Hon Lady Wrixon-Becher, second daughter of the 4th Baron Vivian.

The heir is his son the Viscount of Kelburn.

DR GORDON JACOB

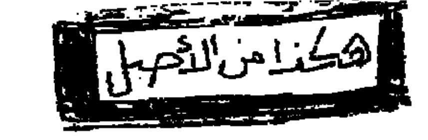
Dr Gordon Jacob, who died on June 8 at the age of 88, was a versatile composer whose work encompassed light music such as that for the wartime Tommy Handley ITMA series, film scores, brass band pieces and conventional chamber and choral works.

Educated at Dulwich College and the Royal College of Music he studied under Stanford in the years before the First World War. Later he taught at the Royal College, Imogen Holst and Malcolm Arnold being among his many distinguished pupils.

Among his many works were music for the Noel Coward Ballet *London Morning* and his orchestral works also included concertos for solo instruments, divertimenti, suites and pieces for brass. Among his vocal output were a setting of William Blake's *Songs of Innocence*, a children's cantata and settings of psalms.

Jacob was also a writer and editor and his interest in the process of making music led him to write *Orchestral Technique* (1931), a textbook on scoring and transcription. *How to Read a Score* (1944) was a book which enjoyed considerable popularity and *The Composer and his Art* appeared in 1960. He was also, from 1948, the editor of the Penguin scores.

Jacob was a Fellow of the Royal College of Music, an Hon Member of the Royal Academy of Music and was appointed CBE in 1968.



THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Good news on debt, bad news on trade

Actions, as they say, speak louder than words. On her way to the Guildhall to read out the economic declaration agreed with President Reagan and five other heads of government at the end of the London summit, Mrs Thatcher did a bit of editing. She was, she explained to sympathetic journalists afterwards, merely trying to save us listening time. And it is fair to report that not one of the assembled heads of government (whose delegations had spent hours arguing over the precise wording of this communiqué) turned a hair.

So it was a trivial incident, but one which illustrates an important lesson from the London summit. There were too many distractions from its central purpose, which is supposed to be economic. To keep the press occupied, if not happy, the official "shevpas" tossed out special declarations like food parcels: on democracy, international terrorism, East-West and the Irann-Iraq war, each with texts to be redrafted and argued over. By Saturday afternoon, Mrs Thatcher was not the only person to find it hard to get through a further 12 pages of compromise verbiage.

Even the most devoted supporters of annual summitry cannot suppose it is sensible for world leaders to be presented with a menu of issues that includes the Gulf War, the American budget deficit, international terrorism, a new trade round, democratic values, Latin American debt, acid rain, oil-sharing, development aid, East-West arms talks and an internationally-manned space station. The economic canvas is already impossibly broad for a two-day session without attempting to repaint the whole edifice of western policits at the same time.

The trouble is not so much that every discussion has to stop at the point of platitudes, without ever progressing to the level of deeper understanding summits are supposed to generate. Platitudes are often comforting and even useful. But some issues need and deserve more: the precious, rare commodity of impetus that can only be given by such a group of world leaders, and which these all-purpose summits now spread too thin.

Take the three critical economic issues that should have been the core of this summit. One – the level of interest rates – was constrained by President Reagan's election campaign. This made it hard to have a sensible discussion over the American federal budget deficit, though Mr Lawson seems to have done his not insonsiderable best to place a few punches. He also seems to have been reassured that the American Administration will follow its "downpayment" with further budget cuts, and therefore believe that the prospect for interest rates is better.

So take the second issue, international debt. Heads of government are not, of course, the right people to reach conclusions on the forms of debt rescheduling, but they are the right people to capitalize on the work of others, and proclaim conclusions that will steady financial markets and help persuade other sovereign governments of the rewards of financial adjustment.

And that, up to a point, is what the summiteers aimed to do. First, they set the governmental seal of approval on the efforts of their commercial and central bankers to move towards "multi-year" rescheduling for those countries which agree, and stick to, programmes of adjustment with the International Monetary Fund.

This is intended as a reward for theMexicos of this world, and a reminder to Argentina, which is still trying to pretend it can win the support of the IMF without actually agreeing to its economic conditions. Secondly – and most significantly – governments are prepared to alow their loans (for example, through the Paris Club) to be swept up into the process of multi-year rescheduling. Thirdly, they are determined to find ways of increasing the flows of direct investment caital into developing countries, which means new techniques by the international financial institutions and the borrowing countries.

None of these ideas is new, but brought together and affirmed by the summiteers they could amount to a new code of international financial management. Mrs Thatcher deserves credit for setting out the framework in her opening address. But too many questions have been left unanswered. It is not at all clear how the critical decision as to which governments will qualify for "favourable" multi-year treatment will be taken. Nor is it clear whether a package which reschedules more than one year's debt at a time is all that is meant by favourable treatment.

Of course much of this vagueness was deliberate, and for some very good reasons. The summiteers wish to go on emphasizing the "case-by-case" approach; The last thing these governments wished to do was offer a standard package which every borrowing country wuld then demand as of right.

For much the same reason, governments donot like nasty questions about responsibility for rescheduling decisions, which is why they are all suddenly great supporters of the IMF. And this, in turn, is why several important decisions on international monetary reform have been passed on by the summiteers to wider gatherings: the "Group of 10" industrial nations, and the Interim Committee of the IMF, which has industrial and developing country governments on its board.

It is still not quite clear there is enough basic understanding and agreement among the summit seven to bring the several strands of this argument to a wider conclusion. But what the summiteers achieved on this issue brought even President Mitterrand, the most alarmist of all the heads of government, to say that the bare minimum had been approved.

Through the GIO meeting or the IMF, the Rench may finally get something which matches up to their demand for an international monetary conference. Where the summiteers really lost way was in their consideration of the third central economic issue – and the one which has been at the heart of summit discussions since 1975.

The summit governments reached the weakest possible agreement on the timetable for a new round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Decisions should be taken not now, they agreed, nor even next year, but "at an early date". There is, of course, a perfectly good case for believeing that pressure for a new Gatt round is misdirected: that there are worse protectionist dangers than the existing pattern of industrial tariffs.

The trouble is that the two leading summit governments had both placed their weight behind the push for a new Gatt round, and then meekly accpeted defeat without agreeing to any significant alternative. Even superhuman statesmen have only so much puff, and by the time it came to trade, the summiteers seemed to have run right out of steam.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Only 25% of N Sea spending 'going to British companies'

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

A new oil industry pressure group is claiming that British companies are effectively winning only 25 per cent of North Sea business, challenging Government statements that thearket share is more than 70 per cent.

The organization, the British Indigenous Technology Group (Brit), led by a former energy minister, Dr Dickson Mabon, is to discuss the issue next month with the Department of Energy.

The meeting is likely to involve the present Energy Minister, Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Dr Mabon, the former Labour MP for Greenock and now chairman of RGC Offshore, the oil platform builder.

Brit has a membership of 46 companies involved in North Sea, all of which are at least 50 per cent United Kingdom-owned.

Brit argues in a report to the Department of Energy that many major contracts in the British sector are going to companies which are British subsidiaries of foreign groups. Profits and technology learned from Nroth Sea exploration are thus going abroad.

Brit's main target will be the major British consortia whose home operations have dominated the industry for 10 years.

Other objectives are tokeep a higher proportion of the value of offshore work in Britain, strengthen the potential for offshore technology exports and gain access to the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, where a virtual closed shop is operated by the Norwegian Government.

But there are fears that Brit could end up in conflict with the Government's own Offshore Supplies Office, which has already steered British companies towards valuable export orders

Mr Buchanan-Smith is also already using the "carrot and stick" approach for North Sea investment by indicating that only oil companies willing to risk exploring the frontier deep-water areas north ad west of the Shetlands will be offered licences in existing oil-producing areas.

He is also firmly pursuing a buy-British policy. Oil companies which have placed orders abroad which he feels could have gone to British yards have been surprised by the strength of his opposition to their policies.

The oil industry last year spent £2.61 billion, about 27 per cent of Britain's total industrial investment. Department of Energy statistics show that 72 per cent of this figure – £1.88 billion – was spent in Britain.

Soviet gas option urged

Gas imports from the Soviet Union need to be seriously considered as an option for meeting Britain's future gas needs, says a report* published jointly today by Chatham House and the Policy Studies Institute, Jonathan Davis writes.

The report commissioned by the two independent think-tanks acknowledges that Soviet gas is not regarded as a politically acceptable option – even though it is probably the cheapest large-scale source of new supplies available.

It says "Neither the Department of Energy nor British Gas can bring themselves to mention the USSR by name in official publications".

* Gas's Contribution to United Kingdom Self-sufficiency. British Institutes' Joint Energy Policy Programme. Heinemann. £4.50.

Debenhams bid denied

Mr Philip Harris, chairman of Harris Queensway, the retailing group, yesterday denied that he planned to bid for the Debenhams stores. "We have no such intention and we have bought no Debenhams shares", he said.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week

FT-SE 100 Index: 1068.6 up 12.8
FT Index: 831.4 up 6.9
FT Gilts: 78.90 up 0.3
FT All Share: 499.38 up 9.38
Bargains: 17,829
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 106.22 up 3.38
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1131.25 up 6.9
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,350.93 up 437.15
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 964.21 up 46.71

CURRENCIES

Change on week
LONDON

Sterling
$1.3940 down 70pts
Index 79.6 up 0.1
DM 3.7650 down 0.0075
FrF 11.5675 down 0.0225
Yen 323 unchanged
Dollar
Index 130.5 up 0.5
DM 2.6985 up 0.0155

NEW YORK
Sterling $1.3950
Dollar DM 2.6892

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – Interims: Blyvooruitzicht Gold (results expected June 12), Pericom. Finals: Amersham International, Caffyns, Durban (results expected June 12), Roodepoort Deep, East Band Proprietary Mines (results expected June 12), Pactrol Electronics, Sheraton Securities International and Wyndham Engineering.

TOMORROW – Interims: Charles Baynes, Carlton Communications, (results expected June 13), Doornfontein Gold (results expected June 13), Arthur Guinness and Sons, Robert Kitchen Taylor, Kloof Gold (results expected June 13), Libanon Gold (results expected June 13), Microgen Holdings, Plaxtons (GB), Venterspost Gold (results expected June 13), and Vlakfontein Gold (results expected June 13). FINALS: A and M Hire, Central and Sheerwood, Deelkraal Gold (results expected June 13), Ferguson Industrial, Great Portland Estates, Leigh Interests, Thomas Locker, Metal Box, Premier Consolidated Oilfields, Standard Fireworks and "The Times" Veneer Co.

WEDNESDAY – Interims: Cifer, Flexello Castors and Wheels, KLP Group, Lake and Elliot, London Scottish Finance, Westland, and Winterbottom Energy Trust. Finals: London Pavilion, Metal Sciences, Mountview Estates, Pilkington Bros, Tesco and UKO International.

THURSDAY – Interims: Associated Energy Services, English China Clays and Kenning Motor Group. Finals: Alpine Soft Drinks, Associated Heat Services, Beecham Group, Brown Shipley Holdings, CH Industrials, East Midland Allied Press, B Elliott, James Finlay, Geevor Tin Mines, International Signal and Control (results expected June 15), LCP Holdings, Northern Securities Trust, Pauls and Whites, Scapa Group, Staveley Industrials, Valor and Jonas Woodhead and Sons.

FRIDAY – Interims: United Spring and Steel. Finals: British Steam Specialties, Chloride Group, Cullens Stores, Property Partnerships and J. W. Spear and Son.

John MacPhail: planning intensive lobby

Distillers of Scotch fight tax increase

By Jeremy Warner

The Scotch whisky industry stands to pay an extra £40m in tax this year – equivalent to 28p on ever bottle of Scotch sold on the home market – because of the withdrawal of stock relief announced in the Budget.

The figure has been recently calculated by the Scotch Whisky Association and is far higher than generally appreciated in the industry, the City and the Treasury. Mr John MacPhail, the association's chairman, said the industry's future would be "grim" if it failed to get changes between now and the time the Finance Bill becomes law.

An intensive lobby of the Treasury and Parliament is being planned. Mr MacPhail, who is chairman of Highland Distilleries, at the very least to persuade the Government to phase the abolition in the same way as capital allowances.

Draconian cuts in promotional expenditure shattering the industry's fragile recovery in sales, further cuts in production, and the incentive to sell whisky before adequately matured, were just some of the effects the immediate removal of the relief could have, Mr MacPhail said.

According to a survey of 22 of the industry's leading companies undertaken by the Scotch Whisky Association, the industry's tax bill will rise by 22.5 per cent this year, and 13.5 per cent next because of the budget changes.

The impact on his own company, Highland Distilleries, alone would be to increse its tax bill by £3m this year.

Sell-off timing at risk from decision delays

By Michael Prest

The Government's timetable for selling assets to the public sector could slip badly if senior ministers do not quickly decide the terms of British Telecom's licence and how to raise fresh finance for Immos, the microchip maker.

Plans for selling Sealink, the British Rail ferry subsidiary, willalmost certainly be put back because financial information essential to potential buyers is not yet available.

s British telecom has still not settled its dispute with Mercury Communications, the rival set up with Government encouragement, over the terms on which Mercury may use the BT network. The licence whould have been published last month.

The Two critical issues holding up the BT licence are how much Mercury will pay for using BT lines, which partly depends on how much business Mercury is expected to attract, and the ease with which Mercury subscribers can dial into the BT system. Mercury wants a connexion through dialling one digit only, with the minimum of a pause.

The summer recess starts at the end of July, but the Government is committed to laying the licence before Parliament for 28 days.

Inmos is a less spectacular and less pressing problem, but not much less sensitive. Inmos would prefer a share placement or flotation which would preserve the company's independence. It is pointed out that the Government's veto last week of a £30m placement does not rule out other placements. More than £100m of public money has been invested in Inmos since its creation in 1978.

Senior ministers, however, prefer a quick sale of Inmos and are considering a £50m offer from the American AT&T. The offer is AT&T's second and would guarantee continued operations at Newport, where Inmos is planning a second plant to assemble microchips, transfer the Bristol design team to Icl, The British computer company, and include the Inmos Colorado factory.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Investment trust faces bid battle

The 30,000-member Country Gentlemen's Association, a former catalogue sales company that has branched out into financial services, is expected to resist a bid for 29.9 per cent of its shares which will be launched today by Atlanta Investment Trust.

Atlanta which is tendering 500p a share against a Friday middle price of about 440p, feels it could increase the services offered to the CGA's mainly affluent membership.

The CGA directors were given no warning of the tender offer.

Atlanta is run by a former stockbroker, Mr Tony Cole,

● THE ARGENTINE Government has formally approved the text of a letter of intent outlining its economic policies to be sent to the International Monetary Fund which will apparently be submitted today – without prior approval from a team of IMF negotiators in Argentina. The government of President Raul Alfonsin has been negotiating with the IMF team in hopes of obtaining help in financing its $43.6 billion (£30.8 billion) foreign debt, but the two sides reportedly failed to reach agreemet before Sr Alfonsin left for an official visit to Spain yesterday.

● AN OFFICE building in Singapore's financial centre owned by Carrian Group, the collapsed Hongkong property business, is to be auctioned. Carrian bought the freehold for more than HK$370m (£33.3m) in 1981.

Fraser ruling this week

By Philip Robinson

The Department of Trade and Industry is expected to rule this week on whether Lonrho may use the voting power of its near 30 per cent stake in the House of Fraser group to oust the chairman, Professor Roland Smith and Mr Ernest Sharp, a propety expert.

The decision will be the next round in a five-year battle between Fraser, Owner of Harrods, and its largest shareholder, led by Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland.

Ten days ago, Mr Norman Tebitt, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, ordered a Monopolies and Mergers Commission investigation into whether new actions by Lonhro effectively constituted a merger.

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

The case for a change in strategy

May was a perfectly awful month for the gilt-edged market. April was not exactly brilliant either, but market levels at the end of the month were still residing safely within trading ranges established over the previous five months, albeit close to their lower boundaries.

No, it was at the beginning of May that the first significant break in gilt-edged confidence occured, setting the market off into a free-fall phase which has only just been arrested. The reasons for the fall have focused on the continuing pressure placed on US interest rates and the bond market by the problem of funding the US deficit and the resulting pressure on sterling.

In addition, there has been an acceleration in retail prices in Britain, a £2.4 billion public sector borrowing requirement for April, a buoyant demand for credit from the private sector, the Gulf War and growing doubts about the liquidity of certain US banks.

But, behind the noise and clamour of the market debacle, certain significant and, in some cases, unexpected undercurrents in stock relativities have emerged. Who would have thought at the beginning of a month in which gilt-edged values were set to fall by the order of 4 per cent, that high coupon long-dated stocks would hold their own with their medium-dated counterparts, let alone outperform them?

Blessed with the gift of foresight about the market decline that was about to occur, the conventional wisdom would have been to sell straight or, for those funds which for reasons of their own preclude this option from their repertoire, to switch defensively into shorter dated stocks with lower volatilities. Given that the gilt-edged market yield curve has for some time had a distinct bump with the highest (gross) yields in the early 1990 maturities, widespread switching of longs into this medium-dated area ought to have been expected to occur.

One widely played tactic that has a particular effect on the long end of the market is that of attempting to beat the performance of the *Financial Times* Actuaries' Over 15 Year Index. Since the instigation of the FT-Actuaries gilt-edged indices in 1976, the Over 15 Year Index has become an almost universally accepted yardstick against which to compare the performance of the gilt-edged portfolios of those funds with long-dated liabilities.

We have reached the somewhat peculiar situation where the value of funds attempting to outperform the over 15 Year Index now comfortably exceeds its total capitalization.

This distortion can most clearly be observed in the steep downward sloping yield curve at the long end of the market.

The significance of the size of this yield differential comes into sharper focus when one considers that the implied balance-of-term yield represented by this situation is as low as 6.2 per cent. This means that for a gross fund manager to buy or hold Treasury 11¾ per cent 2003/07 in preference to Exchequer 12 per cent 1998 yielding 0.50 per cent more, he must expect the former stock to be valued on a 6.2 per cent, or lower, gross redemption yield basis in 1998.

If yields then are likely to be higher, he ought now to prefer the shorter stock whether it be in the over 15 year category or not. Investors faced with this choice are entitled to ask if there are any grounds for considering that the trend is about to reverse, or continue even further.

To answer this, it is necessary to consider the reasons behind the paucity of long-dated stock and examine whether any changes in the authorities' issuing strategy are likely. It is widely accepted that one reason for the Government eschewing the long end and focusing its issuing attentions on the short and medium-dated areas of the market has been to leave the long end free for UK corporated borrowers.

Patrick Phillips

Another reason why Mrs Thatcher's Government has avoided funding long has been the desire and the belief of the Prime Minister and her Treasury ministers that inflation be further reduced and that by issuing long-dated stock with double-digit yields now, the Government would be saddling future generations with an unnecessary and penal real interest rate burden.

So official policy has been to fund prodominantly by issuing shorts, mediums and occasionally convertible stocks. This they have been able to do very largely by attracting into gilts the surplus liquidity of the building society movement.

But the abrupt action of the Inland Revenue on February 23, in altering the taxation basis of the societies may well have killed the goose that has been laying the gilt-edged eggs.

Before that date, the tax regime under which the societies operated has made the prospective net of tax returns from gilts potentially more attractive than those from mortgage lending. Overnight that position was reversed and with present building society inflows falling and mortgage demand at peak levels, it is at the very least arguable whether they will wish to, or be able to continue as the major participation in the Government's funding programme.

If they now relinquish this role, the mantle will almost certainly revert to the life offices and pension funds, whose preferred maturities are that much longer. In their present frame of mind, the authorities are unlikely to produce a stream of 21st century stocks

But is there not a strong case for them reconsidering their whole strategy? The balance-of-term argument used earlier from an investor standpoint is equally applicable, when reversed, to that of an issuer.

In this light, choosing to fund considerably more cheaply in the next century than in the late 1990s can hardly be described as burdening future generations when the implied future break-even yield basis is only 6¼ per cent

The logic of this situation, taken together with the expected heavy first half year loading of this year's psbr, suggests that it should be considerably to the authorities' advantage to change tack now.

Patrick Phillips is a senior gilt-edged partner in the stockbroking firm of de Zoete & Bevan.

FT STOCK INDICES	
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	78.90 (78.74)
FIXED INTEREST	83.06 (82.98)
INDUSTRIAL ORDINARY	831.4 (833.2)
GOLD MINES	672.3 (694.0)
ORDINARY DIVIDEND YIELD	4.74% (4.74%)
EARNINGS YIELD	11.0% (11.0%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	10.91 (10.91)
P.E. RATIO (NIL)	10.43 (10.43)

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 4. Dealings End, June 15. § Contango Day, June 18. Settlement Day, June 25.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

FT - ACTUARIES INDICES	
INDUSTRIAL GROUP	493.53 (494.80)
500 SHARE INDEX	546.59 (548.67)
*EARNINGS YIELD	10.84 (10.80)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.51% (4.49%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	11.43 (11.49)
ALL SHARE INDEX	499.38 (501.32)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.73% (4.71%)
* estimated	(previous close)

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

FIXED INTEREST STOCKS

EUROBONDS

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9, 9¼
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 8⅞
3 month interbank 9⁷⁄₁₆-9⅜

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11⅜–11½
3 month DM 5⅝ - 5¾
3 month Fr F13⅝-13⁷⁄₁₆

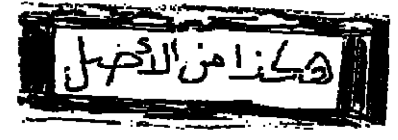
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.50
Fed funds 10¾
Treasury long bond 98⅝-98⅞

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2 to June 5, 1984, inclusive: 9.516 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $387.10 pm $386.00
close $386.25–386.75 (£277.25-277.75)
New York (close): $383.75

*Excludes VAT



ORDINARY SHARES

Why drug world finds it hard to beat the best of British

Jim Cook

Company	Price (p)	Market Value (£m)	P/E	Yield %	Change in Price over last year %
Amersham	228	114	15.5	2.6	-13.3
Beecham	333	2397	14.7	3.9	-8.1
Bespak	258	28	15.4	2.1	+2.8
Fisons	183	364	12.7	3.0	+10.9
Glaxo	830	3055	26.3	1.6	-2.9
LRC	95	96	12.9	4.9	-15.7
Macarthys	142	19	7.0	7.0	-3.4
Reckitt & Colman	490	605	12.9	3.6	+6.5
Smith & Nephew	175	550	18.6	3.0	+40.0

The development of effective drugs for the treatment of a wide range of illnesses is one of the great success stories of the twentieth century. With the British pharmaceutical industry in the forefront of many of the most significant innovations, the reputation of the United Kingdom industry is very high in international circles.

However, the investor has had some difficulty in participating in this success because of the character of the industry. One of the largest drug companies, Wellcome, is privately owned, with the shares held by a charitable trust. Another major drug concern, the pharmaceutical division of ICI, is only one component of the company classified as belonging to the chemical sector. And Boots is classified under "stores", its retail interests being relatively more important than its pharmaceutical side.

The purer pharmaceutical investment opportunities available are classified by the FT All-Share Index under "health and household". The index contains nine stocks. But the sector is dominated by two companies, Glaxo and Beecham. The other members of the group range from the predominantly "household goods" company Reckitt & Colman to Macarthys Pharmaceuticals, a wholesaling operation.

The number of new drug companies joining the sector is likely to be very small. One feature of the pharmaceutical industry is the high cost and enormous risks of research and development. Establishing a product range from scratch is prohibitively expensive. However, the sector may expand as new companies emerge in other health related fields, as in February 1982, when Amersham, a world leader in diagnostics, came to the market through an offer for sale.

Glaxo differs from Beecham in that it is a relatively "pure" play, with over 90 per cent of its profits coming from pharmaceuticals. Beecham, by contrast, has a roughly 50-50 split between pharmaceuticals and consumer products.

Over the last four years, the outstanding performer in the sector has been glaxo. Its share price has risen from 90p (adjusted for the one-for-one scrip issue) to today's price of over £8. This reflects the impact which Glaxo's new ulcer drug, Zantac, has had on group profits. A surge in American interest in the shares (largely thanks to Zantac's success) has also contributed to the stock's rerating. Glaxo's recent performance underlines a key aspect of such research-based companies, namely, the potent influence a major new product can have on earnings and share price.

Beecham has recently had to weather a difficult period in its pharmaceutical business. As a result, and because of the "indigestion" caused by a very large rights issue in June 1983, the share price has substantially underperformed the market. Like Glaxo, however, Beecham spends heavily on research. Although the pharmaceutical business continues to suffer in the short term from pricing and other pressures, there is no doubt that new products Beecham is developing will make a substantial impact in a few years. the new products include an anti-depressant, a treatment for coronary thrombosis and a new treatment for skin infestions.

Of the secondary stocks in the sector, only Fisons and Amersham can be said to be truly research-based companies. fisons has the merit of being a "pure" play, with over 60 per cent of profits generated by its pharmaceutical business. This, however, is offset by the fact that the product range is becoming increasingly mature.

The appeal of Amersham is its exposure to the fast expanding diagnostics market. However, the pace of change in this market is extremely rapid. It is not yet clear whether Amersham's current research programmes are likely to yield products which will allow the group to maintain its leadership in certain types of diagnostic procedures.

Two other stocks, Reckitt & Colman and Smith & Nephew, are capitalized at over £300m. Both companies have produced excellent results in the last few years, owing to improved efficiency. Neither spends large amounts on research. They are unlikely, therefore, to have the periodic surges in earnings from new products which characterize some other stocks in the sector. They do, however, have the merit of broadly based product ranges and very strong brand names.

The pharmaceutical industry is highly international, and the British companies face formidable competition from the United States, Europe and increasingly, Japan. The key to success for all these companies is the impact of new products coming forward from research.

With such a limited choice of investments in the British stock market, there is increasing interest in the analysis of investment opportunity in the pharmaceutical industry globally.

However, it would be fiddicult to find an overseas share which has performed as well as Glaxo, an observation which underlines the quality – and profitability – of the pharmaceutical research conducted by the British industry.

Jim Cook is partner in charge of pharmaceutical and chemical research at Wood, Mackenzie & Co, the stockbroking firm.

USM REVIEW

Applied Holographics set to project £1.8m image

Details are expected tomorrow of Applied Holographics's decision to join the Unlisted Securities Market. At present the shares are traded on United Trust & Credit's over-the-counter market where the price has risen from 25p to about 200p in the past 12 months.

Applied Holographics is a greenfield company formed early last year to develop a process for the mass production of holograms. UTC is expected to place with clients an additional 1 million shares in the company at about the 180p level to raise £1.8m. Dealings are due to start next week. At this level the group is valued at about £9.28m.

Shares of Applied Holographics were suspended on the over-the-counter market in March at 190p ahead of the USM listing. The money raised by the placing will be used to finance production and marketing of the holograms.

The system used by Applied Holographics is the brainchild of Mr Hamish Shearer and Mr Larry Daniels, a chemist and a designer, who sold their invention to the company for £30,000. The process involves a specially coated plate containing images of the same object recorded from different angles, using laser beams. The result is a three-dimensional picture of the original object that is almost impossible to copy.

The holograms could be produced for security and personnel identification, pretion of counterfeiting, defence and industrial uses in addition to its novelty attraction.

The announcement on Tuesday will be proceeded by a special meeting to approve the amalgamation of the founders' and ordinary shares into one class of share.

The issue is certain to attract criticism from certain quarters after the fluctuation of prices in other greenfield issues like Bio-Isolates and Bio-Mechanics, quoted on the USM.

A company with fixed assets of only £111,000 has a £2.7m price tag after a share placing by the stockbrokers, Schaverien and Company, ahead of USM dealings, due on Thursday.

The main assets of The Global Group, meat exporters and importers, are clearly the trading abilities of its executive directors, three of whom are on £40,000 a year contracts.

Global was started only six years ago by Mr Eric Epsom, chairman and joint managing director, and Mr Bob Mollison, the other managing director. The finance director, Mr Peter Wellard joined a year later.

Messsrs Epsom and Mollison decided after working for a company in the same line of business that they could do better if they cast off on their own.

At first they were importers, buying from Europe. They pride themselves on knowing what customers want and their particular joints are produced, often under contract, to a customers' exacting requirements.

The company is now a significant exporter, in many cases developing overseas markets for British meat.

It seems that Britain's meat exporting appetite was blunted by its entry into the EEC. But the likes of Global demonstrated that there was a meat market beyond Europe.

Expanding what is in effect a service business – perhaps not so far removed from something like the stockbroking business – could present problems. But Mr Mollison, aged 32, is hoping to clinch a few deals with Eastern European countries.

The Communist block is not noted for its marketing ability and Global could arrange a link, it is felt, with one of the Comecon co-operatives to promote a sales drive. But such a deal may not be confined to meat – fruit or vegetables could be the the commodities.

Global, started on £30,000 of borrowed money – both Mr Epsom, aged 40, and Mr Mollison raised mortgages on their homes to help provide the start-up capital – hopes to use its USM presence for expansion, in its existing field and other areas.

Profits are expected to be at least £300,000 in the year ended last month. Not bad when compared with a mere £46,000 in 1980.

The stockbroker, Simon & Coates, will be pulling out all the stops to ensure a warm reception for its latest offering Northamber, the computer printer specialist, when dealings start on the USM today. this follows the dent it received to its prestige after the abortive flotation of Stanley Gibbons this year.

The issue was quickly scuppered after certain business transactions of Stanley Gibbons's former chairman, Mr Clive Feigenbaum, were disclosed. Until then Simon & Coates's had commanded a reputation second to none on the USM for its new issues. that is a position Mr David Cohen and his partners will want to quickly establish again.

Northamber might provide just the opportunity. Mr Cohen's decision to proceed with the placing of 1.3 million shares at 115p, rather than wait until market conditions become more stable, is another positive factor. Dealers expect the shares to open at a healthy premium of between 10p and 15p.

At the placing price Northamber is valued at £8.5m where it has a price/earnings ratio of 22.5 and a prospective yield of 1.24 per cent. The company was founded in 1980 by Mr David Phillips, chairman, whose introduction to the world of high-technology came a year earlier when he took charge of a micro-computer. Mr Phillips does not claim to be a technology buff, but he quickly identified a gap in the market place for a supplier of peripheral equipment specializing in computer printers.

In just a few years Northamber has established itself as a leading wholesaler of computer peripheral equipment. Pretax profits have grown from £61,000 in 1981 to £748,000 last year, on sales up from £445,000 to £9.5m. Mr Phillips says: "We have grown far and fast. We do not want it to stop and this is where the USM comes in."

It has been estimated that small companies in Britain this year will spend more than £200m on computers and each will need a printer. That is good news for the group which already has a broad spread.

A surgey by Taylor Nelson Financial, a financial market research company, concludes that the City is split over whether, the USM as achieved the target for which it was created.

The poll of selected stockbrokers and pension fund managers was carried out on behalf of a company that is considering joining the USM.

About half of those interviewed thought the USM had "come of age" and had been a great success, despite one or two disasters. But the same number of people remained sceptical of the market and said the real test for it would come with the first big bear market when share prices fall sharply.

There was also a call for greater disclosure and that the minimum level of shares of offer to the public should be raised from the present level of 10 per cent to 25 per cent – the same as for a full listing.

Unfortuantely, the Stock Exchange shows little inclination at present, to review its listing procedures for USM companies to bring them nearer into line with those companies quoted on the main market.

Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9¼%
BCCI	9¼%
Citibank Savings	†9¾%
Consolidated Crds	9¼%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9¼%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9¼%
Citibank NA	9¼%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%: £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%: £50,000 and over 7¼%

US NOTEBOOK

M1 surge rekindles markets' fears

After a brief period of moderate money growth, the figures for May have added to the fears and uncertainties in financial markets. During April, money M1 was unchanged from the March average. Consequently, there was a period of consolidation in the prices of bond futures that seemed to promise some respite from the escalation of interest rates that has persisted since mid-January.

Now it has turned out that during May money M1 riose at an annual rate of almost 16 per cent compared with the average for April.

The September 1984 T-Bond contract which reached 61 23/32 on Monday, June 4, had fallen to under 61by the end of the week.

For the Federal Reserve the persistent weakness in bond futures, echoed in the cash markets, leads to a nerve-jangling prospect of another rise in the prime rate.

The gap between the 90-day Certificate of Deposit and the three-month Treasury Bill yield is a large 160 basis points, indicating the fears about the soundness of the banking system. In the first week of April, before the Continental Illinois debacle (the bank is for practical purposes under the control of the United States Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation), the gap was only 66 basis points.

With bank certificates of deposit at 11.40 per cent, the prime rate is too low. Loan demand remains very strong, inhibiting any likely immediate drop in short term rates. Credit demand in America's savings-starved economy is booming. The Federal Reserve of St Louis reported that whereas business loan demand increased at an annual rate of 8 per cent from April 1983 up to and including December, it rose at a rate of about 20 per cent from december up to and including March.

Two large problems will be intensified, should a rise in the prime rate to 13 per cent occur. First, the Administration will be exceedingly angry. secondly, the problem of managing the moutanous debts of the Latin American nations will be increased.

Mr Paul Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, has proposed that a "cap" be imposed on interest rates chatged to the less developed countries. The pay-off to the banks for dgoing along with the "cap" idea could be a partial government bailout.

Maxwell Newton

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **CADBURY:** Cadbury Schweppes Australian company, Cadbury Schweppes Australia, has reached agreement in principle to acquire Cottee's General Foods, a subsidiary of General Foods of the US. The net assets of Cotte's in Australia at the end of February 1983 were $A20.6m (about £14m).

● **TOMKINSONS:** Half-year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £6.98m (£7.06m). Pretax profit £72,000 (£432,000).

● **ERSKINE HOUSE:** Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £10.2m (£6.48m). Pretax profit £680,000 (£266,000). Dividend: 1.5p (nil). The company has conditionally agreed to buy Telesurveillance and James Wilson (Office Supplies). Price: 2.99 million new ordinary shares in Erskine, with the issue of further shares worth up to £500,000 later this year and up to £250,000 in cash in 1985.

● **ECCLESIASTICAL INSURANCE OFFICE:** Year to February 29, 1984. Gross premiums £48m (£39.09m). Pretax profit £2.26m (£2.33m).

● **UNIGATE:** Henry Telfer, a Unigate offshoot in the manufacture and distribution of meat products, has been bought by Hillsdown Holdings.

● **EXTEL GROUP:** The purchase of the minorities in Digital Microsystems Inc. and Digital Microsystems has been completed for £2.13m cash.

● **SCOTTISH NATIONAL TRUST:** Half-year to March 31, 1984. Pretax revenue £1.9m (£1.76m). Interim payment 1.3p (1.2p).

CYCLING: MILK RACE AND ISLE OF WIGHT CLASSIC

Yates grabs victory in thrilling finish

Sean Yates was the deserved winner yesterday of the first Isle of Wight Classic, a 125-mile professional race sponsored by Michelin that has pretentions of making the international big time (John Wilcocks writes).

Yates just held off the former British champion, Bill Nickson, in a thrilling two-man finish before a packed, shirt-sleeved audience that would have been at home on a Tour de France mountainside as in the narrow High Street of Victorian Ventnor.

Yates' Peugeot-Shell team controlled the race to perfection, with Allan Peiper of Australia breaking clear at half distance after the first seven laborious climbs of Spring Hill at the start of the 9½-mile finishing circuit.

Peiper gained almost four minutes before cracking, and was caught 18 miles from the finish. Yates attacked immediately, and was joined by Nickson.

This move came to nought when the Liverpool-based rider refused to work with Yates, but an identical attack brought the same pair together on the final lap. They were still together for the final sprint, despite a late chase by Keith Lambert, another Falcon rider.

RESULT: 1, S Yates (Peugeot-Shell) 125 miles in 5hrs 36min 8sec; 2, W Nickson (Falcon) same time; 3, K Lambert (Falcon) at 9sec; 4, N Dean Moducel at 20sec; 5, G Mitchell (Ever Ready) at 47sec; 6, P Sherwen (La Redoute) at 55sec.

Yates: deserved to win

Czougeda excels to maintain a record of Soviet supremacy

By John Wilcockson

It proved a formality for Oleg Czougeda of the Soviet Union to win the final stage of the Milk Race at Blackpool on Saturday and so confirm his overall superiority. This 20-year-old physical education student's success was the sixth by a Soviet rider in the past eight years.

Czougeda took the lead in brilliant style at Llandudno on the fifth day of the 1,102 miles race, and the time he gained there proved the basis of his eventual defeat of Stefan Brykt, of Sweden, by 1 minute 10 seconds. Brykt, who also finished second in the 1983 Milk Race, will be a man to watch in the Olympic Games road race next month.

There was some satisfaction in the performances of the three British teams. Malcolm Elliott, the Sheffield professional, won two stages and was also second at Blackpool in a mass sprint finish on Saturday. He finished tenth overall, as well as could have been expected in a team that was weakened by three withdrawals before the race. A more realistic effort will be needed if Elliott is to make the most of his undoubted talent.

The Great Britain amateurs raced more as a team, with Neil Martin, in fourth place overall, being ably backed by Jeff Williams and Peter Longbottom. These three should prove the basis of Britain's team in the Olympic road race. A promising performance also came from Paul Watson (Young England), who climbed well, and rode consistently throughout the two weeks.

TWELFTH STAGE: (Leeds to Blackpool, 84 miles) 1, O Czougeda (USSR) 3hrs 52mins 25secs, 2 M Elliott (GB Professionals), 3, A Zinoniev (USSR), 4, A Nuy (Neth), 5, J Van Wijk (Neth); 6, J Perny (Cz) all same time: 1, P Bayton (GB Professionals) 3:52:25; 12, G Thomson (Ireland); 13, P Longbottom (GB Amateurs); 16, P Corley (GB Professionals); 17, P Cassidy (Ireland); 22 N Mitchell (Young England); 24 M Gornall (Young England); 25 D Gilleran (Ireland); 27 N Martin (GB Amateurs; 31, M Doyle (Young England); 32 S Downey (Ireland); 34, D Gardiner (Ireland); 36, G Sadler (GB Amateurs); 41, C Whorton (GB Amateurs); 43, P Watson (Young England); 45, J Williams (GB Amateurs); 49 S Jones (GB Professionals); 51, A Gornall (GB Amateurs), all same time.

TEAM CLASSIFICATION: 1, Netherlands 11hr 37min 15sec; 2, Soviet Union; 3, GB, Professionals. 4, Sweden; 5, Ireland; 6, Czechoslovakia; Other placings: 8, GB Amateurs; 9, Young England (all same time).

FINAL OVERALL CLASSIFICATION: 1, O Czougeda (USSR) 46hr 41min 21sec; 2, S Brykt (Swe) at 1:10; 3, K Nilsson (Swe) at 3:6; 4, N Martin (GB Am) at 3:8; 5, P Hilse (WG) at 3:17; 6, J Travnicek (Cz) at 3:50. OTHER BRITISH, ENGLISH AND IRISH RIDERS: 10, Elliott at 4:48; 14, Watson at 6:5; 15, Williams at 6:7; 17, Longbottom at 6:50; 19, Thomson at 9:5; 23, Dowey at 14:41; 27, Whorton at 20:53; 29, Bayton at 27:45; 33, Gilleran at 32:9; 35, Doyle at 33:36; 37, M Gornall at 43:10; 41, Corley at 45:47; 42, Gardiner at 48:11; 47, Cassidy at 1:3:41; 48, Jones at 1:4:56; 50, A Gornall, at 1:35:1; 53, Sadler at 1:38:6; 54, Mitchell at 2:24:7.

FINAL OVRALL TEAM CLASSIFICATION: 1, Soviet Union 139:43:19; 2, Sweden 139:56:26; 3, GB Amateurs 140:2:13; 4, West Germany 140:15:39; 5, Ireland 140:19:21; 6, GB professionals 140:25:53; Other Placing: 10, Young Engaldn 140:59:35.

Gripping triumph for Moser

Verona (Agencies) – Francesco Moser, of Italy, snatched victory in the Giro d'Italia from Laurent Fignon, of France, yesterday in one of the most gripping final stages ever witnessed. Moser won, at his twelfth Giro attempt, with a searing ride over the 42-kilometre flat run from Soave.

Fignon was leading the race by 1min 21sec when the riders set off one by one on the twenty-second and final stage, an individual race against the clock. Using the spokeless, double convex wheels on which he set up a succession of speed records in Mexico City last January, Moser had made up 28sec of the handicap after only 12 kilometres. Fignon covered the same distance nine minutes behind.

With 15 kilometres to go Moser was 90sec faster than the bespectacled Parisian, increasing his lead steadily over the last five kilometres along streets packed with cheering spectators. The Verona amphitheatre was turned into a cauldron of noise and fireworks when the Italian crossed the finishing line.

Moser, who will be 33 on June 19, was timed at 49:26min and Fignon at 51:50min. The Swiss against-the-clock specialist, Daniel Gisiger, was third, 2:33min behind the winner.

Moser finished with an overall lead of 1:03min over Fignon and 4:01 over Moreno Argentin, of Italy, who was third. Fignon, the Tour de France title holder, took the leader's pink jersey on Thursday after the last mountain stage, but his weakness in time trails meant that overall victory was always uncertain.

STAGE 21 (208 km): 1, G Bontempi (It) 4 hr 54 min 04 sec (with bonus); 2, P Rosola (It) 4.54:09 (with bonus); 3, F Moser (It) 4:54:14 (with bonus). British placing: 136, D Akam, 5:00:12.

GOLF



Salud: Jose Maria Olazabal greets victory

Olazabal gains sixth title and many admirers

By Mitchell Platts

When Jose Maria Olazabal is eventually unleashed onto the professional scene, whatever he achieves will come as no surprise, unlike the emergence of his compatriot, Severiano Ballesteros, in the 1970s. By overcoming a succession of worthy opponents to win the Amateur championship at Formby, culminating in his five-and-four win ove Colin Montgomerie in the 36-hole final on Saturday, the 18-year-old Spaniard gained many admirers.

There is much to compare between Olazabal and Ballesteros. Both grew up on the windswept northern coast of Spain. Both are aggressive golfers, weilding their drivers with explosive results. Both possess a silky touch on and around the greens.

Even so, Olazabal is pursuing an altogether different route towards fame and glory. He now holds six amateur titles, including last year's British Boys'. Moreover, he is setting a new trend for Spain, where the caddie school system, which has unearthed so much talent, is now decaying. Olazabal, who struck his first shots when aged two at the Real Club de San Sebastian, where his father is greenkeeper, has never caddied.

Instead he has spent all his available time away from studies – he speaks perfect English – honing his golf game. The putting green at San Sebastian is almost as big as a football pitch and Olazabal can be seen there no less than three hours each day when at home. That kind of background must have been invaluable

In the final he was two down after four holes. By lunch he had counterattacked in such dashing style that he was three up. Montgomerie was a beaten man. The turning point for the fair-haired Scot came at the 15th. Olazabal, then two up, surprisingly left his 60 foot putt 10 feet short. Montgomerie, from 35 feet, struck a woeful effort six feet short. Olazabal turned to his caddie, Ignacio Gervas, who was beaten earlier in the championship, and discussed offering Montgomerie a half. The discussion lasted only seconds. Olazabal confidently holed and Montgomerie missed.

Montgomerie won the first hole in the afternoon but Olazabal steadily pulled away. In effect he ended the issue at the 11th – the 29th – when he audaciously holed a 110-yard sand iron shot for an unlikely eagle two. Montgomerie stayed alive with a birdie at the next but Olazabal's eight iron to three feet at the 13th thwarted any suggestion of a comeback.

British girls earn respect

By Lewine Mair

At the closing ceremony of a Curtis Cup match at Muirfield in which America won 9½ points to Great Britain and Ireland's 8½, Judy Bell, chairman of the United States Golf Association's women's committee, insisted she had never seen a better contest. "The level of skill, courage and heart shown by the Great Britain and Ireland side was something special", she said.

Penny Grice may lie awake at night worrying about missing the four-feet putt on the home green which would have given Great Britain and Ireland a halved match, but, in truth, her overall performance in taking 2½ points out of four was nothing short of magnificent. She gave quietly of her best, and was quick to earn the respect of those who had headed for Muirfield convinced that her place in the team should have gone to a Scot.

The three home points on the last afternoon belonged to Laura Davies, Claire Waite, and Claire Hourihane. Miss Davies, out second behind Jill Thornhill, had had her three hole lead reduced to one by the time she left the ninth green, but she recovered her composure and eventually finished her match against Anne Sander with a glorious birdie at the last.

Mrs Sander's fatal mistake was to drive into sand at the tenth. Like that never-to-be-forgotten moment in the morning when Penny Hammel and Dana Howe took three putts to allow Vicki Thomas and Miss Hourihane to escape with a shared match, it was just one of many examples of the Americans failing to take advantage of an obvious opening.

No one would pretend that the visitors represented a vintage Curtis Cup side. However, the good thing about our team was that they recognised the Americans for what they were, and duly competed in a manner which suggested they felt they had it in them to win.

RESULTS (British and Irish names first): Foursomes: C Waite and B New lost to L Smith and J Rosenthal 3 and 1; J Thornhill and P Grice bt M Widman and H Farr 2 and 1; V Thomas and C Hourihane halved with D Howe and P Hammel. Foursomes result: GB and Ireland 1½. Singles: Waite bt Smith 5 and 4; Thornhill lost to Pacillo 3 and 2; New lost to Farr 6 and 5; Davies bt Sander, 1 hole; Grice lost to Howe, 1 hole; Hourihane bt Hammel 2 and 1. Match result: GB and Ireland 8½, United States 9½

Other golf, page 19

HOCKEY

Purposeful Neston salvage prestige

From Sydney Friskin, Tarrasa

Neston salvaged some prestige from the European club championship by drawing 1-1 yesterday with Frankethal, the German champions, who qualified for the final, having on Saturday beaten Klein Zwitserland, of the Netherlands, 2-1. Neston finished at the bottom of group B with only one point from three matches and can at best hope for seventh place overall, which will relegate East Grinstead, the English champions, to the B division of this competition next year.

Many things went wrong for Neston against Eur Spei, of Italy, on Saturday after Royce had put them in the lead in the fourteenth minute. The Italian club, assisted by two Dutchmen and a German, moved into a higher gear and drew level within five minutes, eventually to win 2-1.

It was a different story yesterday, with Neston showing more zeal and purpose. Wilkinson had a superb game in defence, as did David Peters, and there was the will to launch attacks which surprised and unsettled the Germans, who rested their best player, Peter Trump.

The Germans scored in the twenty-second minute from their fourth short corner, converted by Lange. Neston drew level through David Peters from a similar award just before the interval, the shot rising into the net off a defender's stick. Frankenthal held Neston under considerable pressure in the second half and forced two more short corners, but saves by Ashcroft in goal and Stannard near the line denied the Germans victory.

Belfast YMCA, without two key players, McConnell and Martin, members of the Great Britain squad, were trounced 6-0 by Dynamo Alma Ata, of the Soviet Union, last year's winners, on Saturday and will play off with Neston today for seventh and eighth places. Dynamo, who were beaten 1-0 by Royal Uccle, of Belgium, on Friday, were surprised yesterday by the host club, Atlético Tarrasa, who beat them 4-2.

Results, page 20

TENNIS

Cash earns a title and other returns

By a Special Correspondent

Pat Cash won the men's singles title at the Beckenham tournament, sponsored by the *Kentish Times*, when he beat his fellow Australian, Paul McNamee 3-6, 6-2, 6-1 yesterday.

Cash, the runner-up last year, had the extra edge towards the finish when McNamee began to fall away. Afterwards Cash said that he thought McNamee had eased up because of his important match with Brian Godfrey in the Stella Artois Tournament at Queen's Club today.

But Cash was delighted at the way he played. He served 10 aces and his control of the net in the final set gave him complete mastery at the finish.

McNamee and Cash practised together in the morning and each knows each other's play well. This time, however, the 19-year-old Cash went on to collect the winner's cheque for £1,500.

That was not his only good fortune. Prior to going on to court he was told that the rackets and clothing stolen on Tuesday had been found and that a man has been arrested. Cash had received replacement rackets and these were used for the final.

MEN: Singles semi-finals: P McNamee (Aust) bt S Davis (US), 6-4, 3-6, 6-3; P Cash (Aust) bt B Teacher (US), 6-4, 3-6, 7-5. Final: Cash bt McNamee, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1
WOMEN: Singles final: T Phelps (US) bt T Mochizuki (US), 7-6, 6-2. Doubles final: B Potter and S Walsh (US) bt S Graf (WG) and Phelps, 6-3, 6-4.

Bates ends Britain's long wait

Jeremy Bates provided Britain with its first Northern champion for 18 years when he won the men's singles final in the Manchester grass court tournament, sponsored by GMC, at Didsbury on Saturday. Bates, the 21-year-old British No 4, beat Jeff Turpin, of the United Stacs, 6-4, 7-6 in 80 minutes to become the first home player to take the title since John Barrett in 1966. It was his first major title.

The last 10 years this event has been won by either American or Australian players, including John McEnroe Jimmy Connors, Roscoe Tanner and, last year, Tim Mayotte, who was beaten in the quarter-finals this time.

Bates, from Solihull, played with a new-found determination, and his biggest scare came in the tie break of the second set, when he trailed 1-5. He kept his nerve, and after Turpin double-faulted on the ninth point, he won six points in a row to collect the title and £1,200 first prize.

Lisa Spain, the 21-year old American inter-collegiate champion, ranked too low even to get into the Wimbledon qualifying draw, created another shock in taking the women's singles title by beating the favourite, Yvonne Vermaak, of South Africa, 6-4, 6-2 in 72 minutes.

Miss Vermaak was a semi-finalist at Wimbledon last year, losing to Martina Navratilova after beating Virginia Wade. It was only Miss Spain's second professional tournament – her first was in Paris last week – and it was also the first time she has won any prize money.

She took the winner's cheque for £600 but confessed it would nearly all go on paying hotel phone bills, having called her fiance, whom she marries in December, every night since she arrived in Manchester.

Finals

MEN'S SINGLES: J Bates bt J Turpin (US) 6-4, 7-6.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: L Spain (US) bt Y Varmaak (SA) 6-4, 6-2.
MEN'S DOUBLES: G Michibata (Can) and D Pate (US) bt D Felgate and D Tarr (SA) 7-5, 6-4.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: G Fernandez and R White (US) bt L Bernstein (US) and N Gregory (Aus) 6-3, 4-6, 9-7.
MIXED DOUBLES: D Pate and L Spain (US) bt D Tarr (SA) and L Bernstein (US) 6-1, 6-4.



Bates: first big win

Indoor troubles may cost LTA dear

The Lawn Tennis Association's substantial financial commitment to at least two indoor centres could be in jeopardy following the news that the centres have run into difficulties.

The West Midlands Racquet and Tennis Centre at Telford, which cost £2.25 million and was opened by John McEnroe a year ago, recently went into liquidation but has now been bought. The £3 million Ace Tennis Centre at Coventry, opened three years ago, is now in the hands of the receiver but is still open for business.

Although Telford continues in its role as the LTA's West Midlands regional centre, the association stand to lose a considerable amount of money, as they do at Coventry. No official figures have yet been released, but it is believed their total involvement to both centres is around £200,000 although the LTA expect some of this to be saved.

French tennis, page 19

BOXING

Min-Keun keeps his title

Seoul (AFP) – Oh Min-Keun, of South Korea, the International Boxing Federation featherweight champion, retained is title with a unanimous points win over Kelvin Ramkins, of the United States in a 15-round title bout here yesterday.

The champion, aged 20, floored the challenger in the ninth round and was always in command, catching him with a series of one-twos to the body and face. It was a dull fight with Ramkins, aged 27, never threatening.

RUGBY UNION

Gerber is main tormentor in worst defeat for England

From David Hands
Rugby Correspondent
Johannesburg

South Africa	35
England	9

The South Africans have an expression, "Finished and Klaar", which applies most aptly to this international series. The contest, if such it can be described, is over, the argument done; the Springboks expressed themselves with marvellous eloquence on the field to win 2-0 and England's reply came merely as a stutter, lapsing into silence.

Ellis Park, before a full house of 70,000, only confirmed what we had seen the previous week, this time by four goals, two tries and a penalty goal to three penalties. The statistics are telling: six tries to none, three of them from the powerful Gerber. This constitutes the worst international defeat England have ever suffered, surpassing the 25-point margin sustained against France in 1972 and against Wales in 1905.

Gerber, the 20-year-old centre, has all the gifts an international three-quarter requires: speed, strength and a footballing brain. In the space of 13 internationals, eight against international board countries, he has scored 12 tries, equalling the achievement of Germishuys, the former wing. England could make nothing of him.

There was more to South Africa than just Gerber, of course, but how good a team they are may not be known until next year when New Zealand are scheduled to tour. We can judge them only against what is, in all honesty, a most mediocre England team by international standards.

England's forwards stood firmer than they did in the first international at Port Elizabeth. Brain, in his first international, took two strikes against the head, one admittedly while Sonnekus was doubling-up for Rogers, temporarily off the field with a head wound requiring eight stitches. But they could not offer support to their back row in the way that Oosthuizen or Visagie did for theirs.

Visagie's lineout work only confirmed how out of sorts he had been in his first international when he was suffering from a stomach malady. It was sad that the running battle at the lineout boiled over in a disgraceful exhibition of punching when Visagie trod on Butcher and the England No 8 completely lost his temper. But it was an isolated incident during a second half in which South Africa, obvious victors after establishing a 22-3 interval lead, felt able to relax and England managed to make something of the match.

In general terms England's back row did not let themselves down. Winterbottom has matured immensely on this tour and Butcher's courage and commitment have never been in doubt, even if his judgement is sometimes at fault. Hall had to leave the field just before half-time after receiving a kick on the leg, the same sort of injury he suffered at Port Elizabeth, and Rees came on to become the first Nottingham player to be capped for 10 years. In the short time available to him he made a memorable debut.

Behind the scrum Hill and Bailey worked like two Dutch boys at the dyke to plug the holes. But they could not erase the impression of some woeful tackling in midfield. Mistakes at international level are invariably punished, particularly if one side proves unable to retain pocession.

The only time the South African line was threatened was from a long break by Hill which had only threadbare support, and a drive by Rees, Brain and Butcher which ended with a knock-on by an England forward, and a clearance by Serfontein, whose tactical kicking in this match was as good as anything Gareth Edwards used to produce for Wales.

It was warming to see Tobias score the first international try by a South African coloured player. But where one looked for some vital spark from England's backs, some co-ordination between back row and halfbacks, there was none. There were too many players who are not – and some who will not be again – of genuine international calibre. Their best was never going to be enough.

SCORERS: South Africa: Tries: Gerber (3), Stofberg, Tobias, Sonnekus. Conversions: Heunis (3), Tobias. Penalty: Heunis.
England: Penalties: Hare (3).

SOUTH AFRICA: J W Heunis (Northern Transvaal); A P Williams (Western Province), D M Gerber (Eastern Province), J V Villet (Western Province), C J Du Plessis (Western Province); E G Tobias (Boland), D J Serfontin (Western Provine); O W Oosthuizen (Transvaal), C D Rogers (Transvaal), P G Du Toit (Western Province), R J Louw (Western Province), R G Visagia (Orange Free State), S W P Burger (Western Province), M T S Stofberg (Western Province) (capt), G H H Sonnekus (Orange Free State).

ENGLAND: W H Hare (Leicester); A H Swift (Swansea), J A Palmer (Bath), G H Davies (Wasps), M D Bailey (Wasps); J P Horton (Bath), R J Hill (Bath); P A G Rendall (Wasps), S E Brain (Coventry), G S Pearce (Northampton), J P Hall (Bath) Rep G W Rees (Nottingham), J P Scott (Cardiff) (capt), J H Fidler (Gloucester), P J Winterbottom (Headingley), C J S Butcher (Harlequins).

Referee: R Hourquet (France).



Challenge: England's John Horton (back) tackles Rob Louw.

French are tested

Wellington (Reuter) – France withstood a bruising period of pressure early in the second half before overwhelming Wellington 38-18 here on Saturday. Wellington, 3-15 behind at half-time, got to within three points of France at 15-8, but than the touring side's backs took hold of the game, finally scoring six tries to none to boost their morale a week before the first international against New Zealand.

Lescarboura, the French stand-off half, scored 18 points from a try, two penalties and four conversions and efficiently organized his backs. Dintrans, the captain, in the tight and Joinel in the loose led a much improved forward performance in the third match of the French tour.

The match was marred by numerous penalties and some ill-tempered incidents. Joinel was flattened three times during over-vigorous play, and Dintrans was laid out for a spell after an incident well away from play.

FRANCE: S Blanco; P Estève, D Codorniou, P Sella, P Lagisquet, J-P Lescarboura, P Berbizier, J-L Joinel, J C Orso, L Rodriguez, F Haget, J Condom, P Dospital, P Dintrans, J P Garuet.

WELLINGTON: A Hewson; B Fraser, M Woollett, A Pollock, M Clamp, M Bracewell, N Sorensen, G Duffy, M Maxted, D Williams, G Wilkinson, M Pierce, J Mei, D Mahanga, S Crichton.

● Dunedin (Reuter) – France have named only two members of their strongest international side in their team to play Otago here on Tuesday. Lagisquet, their wing, and the lock-forward, Condom, are the only men selected who are expected to play against New Zealand on Saturday.

HANDBALL

Liverpool lift the Cup for a double

By Paul Harrison

Chanting Merseysiders, familiar with triumphs in other fields, scented victory as Liverpool retained the Nathan British Cup at Bristol on Saturday. Liverpool, already handball league champions for the first time, defeated Carlsberg MK '80, from Milton Keynes, 24-22.

Carlsberg, in three and a half years, have developed into one of the strongest teams in the country, the first non-National League team to reach the cup final. Sponsored by a Danish brewery, they are a cosmopolitan side, with a Danish player-coach, Lovschall, and another outstanding Dane, Hildebrand, whose power of shot was a feature of the final.

Robert Jenkins, from West London, the holders survived an unexpectedly strong challenge from Halewood Unigate to retain the women's cup 13-10. Halewood are only a regional league side from the Liverpool area, but how they fought.

IN BRIEF

Lockridge aiming at Moon

Anchorage, Alaska (Reuter) – Rocky Lockridge makes his first defence of the World Boxing Association (WBA) junior lightweight title here on Tuesday against Tae-Jin Moon. It will be the first world titlw bout ever held in Alaska and the first involving Moon, despite the fact that the 29-year-old South Korean has been ranked as the number one contender for over a year.

GYMNASTICS: The British men's Olympic team – "the strongest we have ever sent abroad", according to Paul Williams, chairman of the mens' technical committee – was announced after the third and final Olympic trial at Birmingham yesterday. Andrew Morris (Swansea), Keith Langley (Coventry), Terry Bartlett (Penn State University), Barry Winch (Harlow), Eddie van Hoof (Hendon) and Carl Beynon (Swansea). Kevin Childs (Bath) is the travelling reserve.

SWIMMING: Michael Gross set a European record for the men's 100 metres butterfly when he recorded 53.78 seconds at the West German national championships on Saturday.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Britain pay a heavy price for getting involved in a brawl

Australia	29
Great Britain	8

Sydney, (AFP) – Great Britain's demoralizing defeat in the first international here on Saturday could have cost them the services of two players for the second international in Brisbane on June 26. Definitely out for the next three matches is the replacement forward, David Hobbs, who was suspended and fined $900 after being sent off in the closing stages. The British half-back, Neil Holding had previously been taken to hospital with suspected damage to a cartilage.

Hobbs was sent off by the referee Ray Shrimpton in the final moments following a clash with the Australian hooker Conescu, and was charged with "foul play involving the use of an elbow to the head". Conescu was concussed and missing a tooth, but he will be available for the Towoomba tour game on June 20.

Holding, the dashing St Helens half-back, was in agony after a twisting tackle by the Australian second row forward, Pearce in the nineteenth minute. The Great Britain coach, Frank Myler said he might send for a replacement, although he would not be seeking a third half-back to join Gregory and Ashton.

The tourists have already lost Duane, the Warrington centre, with knee trouble after the opening game in Darwin last month. "The injury to Holding disrupted us a bit," Myler said. "He looked dangerous while he was on the field and he got the ball out to the centres well."

The Australian coach Frank Stanton surveyed a dressingroom of battered and bruised players and said: "That was extremely tough, certainly the toughest Test we've faced since 1978."

Great Britain, out to end a run of seven consecutive international defeats by Australia since November 1978, dramatically narrowed the yawning gap between the two sides with a sharp improvement in defence, fitness and commitment, and Stanton stressed that the series was far from over.

"They are going to get better and better," he said. "They're young and we obviously took advantage of that to put pressure on them and it paid off, but they should not be written off."

AUSTRALIA: G Jack, R Conlon, G Miles, B Kenny, K Boustead, W Lewis (Capt), M Murray, R Price, W Pearce, B Niebling, G Dowling, G Conescu, D Brown (rep. C Young).
BRITAIN: M Burke, D Drummond, G Schofield, K Mumby, E Hanley, D Foy, N Holding (rep. J Lydon), M Adams, M Worrall, C Burton, L Crooks (rep. D Hobbs), B Noble (Capt). A Goodway.
Referee: R Shrimpton (New Zealand).

● Neil Holding underwent surgery in Sydney yesterday and was found not to have sustained a serious knee injury, but he may still be kept out of the second international on June 26. The 23-year-old from St Helen's was making his debut for Britain.

BRITAIN (today at Salter Oval, Bundaberg): J Lydon, G Clark, M Smith, E Hanley, J Basnett, J Joyner, A Gregory, H Pinner, W Proctor, T Flanagan, M O'Neill, K Beardmore, B Case. Reserves: A Myler, M Worrall.



Hobbs: misses three matches.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET

TOUR MATCH
MILTON KEYNES: Northamptonshire v West Indies (11.0 to 5.30).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP (11.0)
ILFORD: Essex v Warwickshire.
GLOUCESTER: Gloucestershire v Derbyshire.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Kent v Yorkshire.
OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Sussex.
TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Glamorgan.
BATH: Somerset v Middlesex.
THE OVAL: Surrey v Leicestershire.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Hampshire.

Under-25 Competition: Derby: Derbyshire v Nottinghamshire; Studley: Warwickshire v Gloucestershire; Tour Match: Northampton: Northampton 11 v Kenyans.

Minor Counties Championship: Cleethorpes: Lincolnshire v Bedfordshire; Barrow: Cumberland v Northumberland; Oxton: Cheshire v Shropshire.

OTHER SPORT

TENNIS: Stella Artois Championships (Queen's Club, West Kensington, 12.30); Edgbaston Cup (at Birmingham).

BASKETBALL: Kellogg's are to sponsor the English Basketball Association's Premier knock-out cup competition from next season. The final, which will involve all 28 national league clubs, will be at the Albert Hall on January 7, 1985

EQUESTRIANISM

Smith goes clear on Shining Example

By a Special Correspondent

Steven Smith won the top jumping prize, the Everest Double Glazing competition, at the Royal Cornwall Show on Saturday. The first three of the five finalists each had four faults, then David Broome came in on Queensway Royale to jump clear in 55.52. Smith followed, with Shining Example and produced a fast and accurate round which reduced the time to 54.08. Last year's winner, Robert Smith and Sanyo Dictator, finished third.

Earlier, John Whitaker had won his second class of the show when he was first in the Royal Cornwall Stakes on San Salvador, cutting 3.61sec from the time set by Robert Smith and Sanyo Alabama.

EVEREST DOUBLE GLAZING COMPETITION: 1, Team Sanyo's Shining Example (S. Smith); 2, D Broome's Queensway Royale; 3, Team Sanyo's Sanyo Dictator (R. Smith).

ROYAL CORNWALL STAKES: 1, J. Whitaker's San Salvador; 2, Team Sanyo's Sanyo Alabama (R Smith); 3, A Duckworth's McGuire Exq (T. Newbery).

JUNIOR OPEN: 1, Miss Thomas's Carousel (St Austell); 2, L Heywood's Penderven Mill; 3, Miss Ward's Jody 4.

CHAMPION CHILD'S PONY: C R Sandison's Harmony Bubbling Champagne: Res. Mrs R le Boyan; res. Miss A Sandison.

CHAMPION SHIRE: H Pollard's Robwood Blossom Res A. Pascoe's Pollstones Mayflower.

LOMBARD DOUBLE HARNESS SCURRY CHAMPIONSHIP: Mrs S Blake's Touch and Go, res Mr R Blake's Bubble and Squeak.

PRIVATE DRIVING CHAMPIONSHIP: R. Warren's Grants Isla. Res Mr A Maunder's Grants Aladdin.

CHAMPION WORKING HUNTER PONY: Mrs M Bagley and Miss A Bucknell's Page Boy. Res Mrs D Saunders May Mischief.

● Liz Edgar and Everest Forever, winner of two big prizes at Royal Bath and West recently, took the Radio Rentals Stakes, the main event of the South of England Show, at Ardingly, Sussex, on Saturday. Mrs Edgar overtook Nick Skelton on the stable companion, Everest Radius, by just less than a second for the fastest of five clears in a 10-horse barrage.

Helena Dickinson's third place on Just Malone ensured for her the special award as leading woman rider of the three days.

RADIO RENTALS STAKES (Sussex A1): 1, Everest Forever (E Edgar); 2, Everest Radius (N Skelton); 3, Miss H Dickinson's Just Malone (Miss Dickinson).

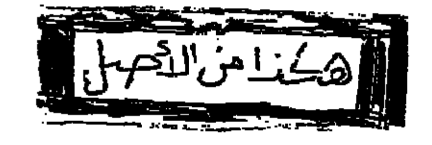
LOMBARD SILVER SPUR ACCUMULATOR: 1, T W Crofts' J.R. (G Billington); 2, APF Grandstand team's Sandleford (A Austin); 3, (K.B. Fisher's Samber Sala (J Fisher).

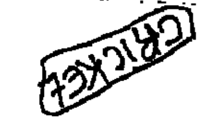
HOSTESS MOBILE CATERING'S PRIZEWINNERS' STAKES: 1, Stockill and Graham's Foxwood (P Richardson); 2, DAF Trucks' Whistling Song (Miss J Germany); 3, Everest Double Glazing's Everest Arabesque (N Skelton).

MARTIN NATIONAL 21 COMPETITION: 1, J Egmore's Sadie (Egmore); 2, General Chip Group's Tutein (Miss A Lewis); 3, WKP Factors' Royal Rake (W Funnell).

PARKWOOD SEEDS LEADING RIDER AWARDS: WOMEN: Miss H Dickinson; MEN: N Skelton and G Billington (equal).

CHILDREN'S RIDING PONIES: Champion, Mrs J Hussey's Cusop Dignified: Reserve, Dr and Mrs M Gilbert Scott's Cradon Keepsake. COBS: Champion, Miss M Bowen's Cromwell; Reserve, Towerlands' Shilelagh.





CRICKET: SELECTORS NAME DOWNTON AS WICKETKEEPER



Whitaker, of Leicestershire, on his way to 106, despatches Thomas, of Surrey, for four (Photograph: Ian Stewart).

England's conservative choice

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The England selectors have followed their instincts and chosen conservatively for the first Test match against West Indies, sponsored by Cornhill, which starts at Edgbaston on Thursday. only with the wicket-keeper have they not played it down the middle. Bob Taylor has been passed over, his place going to Paul Downton, who played the last of his four Test matches at Trent Bridge in 1981.

Taylor's omission does not mean that he has lost touch. It simply is that any extra runs which Downton might make will be very useful, and Downton's wicketkeeping, if not as good as Taylor's, is superior to Bairstow's. Downton has much to play for. Taylor was 36 by the time he got a fairly regular place in the England side, yet he has played in 57 Test matches. Downton is now 27 and has many years ahead of him.

Taylor's craftsmanship when playing for England has been a constant source of delight, often when there has been not much else to boast about. Though 42 (he is 43 next month) he is still probably the best wicketkeeper in the world. He is a model professional and will be much missed. Downton has a hard act to follow, and in the wings are some good technicians, such as Richards, French and Russell, awaiting their chance.

Besides Taylor, the unluckiest omission from among those who toured with England last winter, is Smith, the opening batsman. His average from five Test matches of 39 was inferior only to Gower's. It is the difficulty he has in coping with the lifting ball, through lack of inches more than for want of courage, that may have decided the selectors against him. As left handers, Fowler and Lloyd also have slightly more room in which to manoeuvre against the fast bowling, and they did well together in the last two one-day internationals. Fowler, to his credit, keeps bouncing back.

By the time Gatting played his spectacular innings against Somerset on Saturday, the England team had been chosen. Even had it not, I doubt whether his 258 would have saved him. He looked in such an awful technical tangle against the West Indian fast bowlers in the one-day international at Trent Bridge that the selectors had little option, when they met, but to give him a rest. He will be back, I am sure, perhaps even on Thursday if the injury Gower received at the Oval on Saturday should keep him out.

Cowans and Marks, who also played in England's last Test match (in Lahore in March) are now without a place. If that seems hard on Marks, whose last three Test innings in Pakistan were 83, 74 and 55, this summer's series will feature a very different type of game. Cowans may expect to be back as soon as a faster pitch than Edgbaston's is sighted. On Thursday the pitch may even be slow and bare enough for two spinners to be chosen, a contingency allowed for by the inclusion in yesterday's 12 of both Miller and Cook. With 35 wickets in his six Test matches, Cook deserved to be preferred, purely as a bowler, to Patel, though the latter's batting would have helped. There is talk of Randall going in t No 3, a place occupied first by Gatting and then Gower in the one-day internationals.

Next in line to open England's innings could be Moxon, who is making a good ipression in his first full season in the Yorkshire side. Ellison and Aslett are in the running for a first cap, an Bailey's innings of 95 for Nothamptonshire against the West Indians on Saturday will not have passed unnoticed. Several other of the young ones are being watched and could be called on before the series ends.

A word, finally, about Tavaré, who for the moment has fallen away. In 18 of his last 20 Test matches he has been required to go in first though he would always have rather not. It fell to him to hold the fort in the absence of Gooch and Boycott. In doing so he took a lot of flack and in the end it got at him. The willingness and determination he always showed used to be reflected in Willis' keenness to have him in his Test side. At his best, Tavaré would have fought his corner against West Indies this summer as dourly as anyone.

England 12

D I Gower (Leicestershire, captain, aged 27, Tests 59)
G Fowler (Lancashire, 27, 10)
T A Lloyd (Warwickshire, 27, 0)
A J Lamb (Northamptonshire, 29, 21)
D W Randall (Nottinghamshire, 33, 46)
I T Botham (Somerset, 28, 67)
P R Downton (Middlesex, 27, 4)
D R Pringle (Essex, 25, 7)
G Miller (Derbyshire, 31, 32))
N G B Cook (Leicestershire, 27, 5)
N A Foster (Essex, 22, 5)
R G D Willis (Warwickshire, 35, 87)

Surrey win with only a single ball to spare

SURREY gained their third John Player League victory of the season with just one ball to spare against LEICESTERSHIRE. Chasing 212 for three, Surrey needed 72 runs from the last 10 overs. But Richards and Thomas scored 40 of these in 23 deliveries, and Payne made the winning hit off Clift from the penultimate delivery.

The League champions, YORKSHIRE cruised to a comfortable six-wicket victory over KENT at Canterbury with Moxon (77) leading them to their target with two overs to spare.

Graeme Fowler celebrated his selection for the Test squad by hitting his best ever John Player League score at Old Trafford yesterday. Fowler scored 75, sharing in an opening stand of 142 with Ormrod, as LANCASHIRE stormed to an eight wicket win over SUSSEX, who had struggled to 157 for eight.

Bob Willis came in for severe punishment as ESSEX achieved victory over WARWICKSHIRE at Ilford by 42 runs. His eight overs cost 64 runs, 23 of those arriving in one over as Pringle, twice, and Fletcher hit sixes during a fifth wicket partnership of 68. Gooch made 74, including nine fours and a six.

Gatting runs away with the honours

By Ivo Tennant

On Saturday Mike Gatting made 258 for Middlesex against Somerset; yesterday he was left out of England's squad. The gulf between county and Test cricket has rarely been better emphasized than by his career.

Everything else in the country championship on Saturday pales by comparison, even Kallicharran's sixth first-class hundred of the season. It gave Warwickshire a healthy total against Essex, the more so as the pitch at Ilford, once a batsman's haven, is unlikely to last.

Moxon, already thought of as a Test prospect, reached a century for Yorkshire against Kent. Romaines helped Gloucestershire to a substantial score in opposition to Derbyshire. Jesty, whom the press and England's selectors seem to have forgotten, did the same for Hampshire off Worcestershire.

These are not the happiest of times for Surrey. Leicestershire, the championship leaders, bowled them out for 115 with Agnew, who impressed against West Indies at Arundel in the week, capturing five for 44.

TENNIS: CZECHOSLOVAKS WIN BOTH FRENCH SINGLES TITLES

Lendl solves McEnroe puzzle in a great final of three phases

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Paris

Ivan Lendl beat John McEnroe, 3-6, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5, 7-5 in four hours and seven minutes in yesterday's men's singles final at Roland Garros. It eventually became a great sporting contest, with almost every point chiselled out of stone. The result meant that McEnroe had been beaten for the first time this year, that Lendl had at last won a grand slam singles title after finishing runner-up four times, and that both the French singles champions were born in Czechoslovakia.

The men's final fell into three phases. During the first McEnroe served so well that in 10 service games he conceeded only 10 points. He did everything with such confident authority, such dextrous precision that Lendl began to look bemused. He seemed to have little idea which way he would have to go next. He could not anticipate McEnroe's intentions.

The second phase began midway through the second set when McEnroe, angered by distracting noises, grabbed the headset from a television cameraman and yelled into it. McEnroe was getting edgy and the crowd became excited. Lendl, spotting a glimmer of hope began to hit harder and run faster. He gradually came to a greater understanding of McEnroe's game, as if suddenly finding the way to finish a jigsaw puzzle.

In the fourth set McEnroe was twice a break up but the scales were obviously quivering. McEnroe was looking weary and talking to himself. It seemed that Lendl might now be the stronger man. As for the passionate crowd, they were no longer mere spectators. They were at one with the players in grasping every ray of hope and feeling the shock of every frustration.

That second phase was rather patchy. But the fifth set raised the match to an intensely dramatic level. Each player had two break points. McEnroe went down full length for the second time in the match. Serving at 4-5, he came within two points of defeat. Serving again at 5-6, he finally had to yield. He put a forehand volley in the net, was beaten by two forehand passing shots and then narrowly missed the mark with a forehand volley. Lendl's cross-court backhand passing shots were a prominant feature of the critical status of a remarkable match. Neither player could take charge, but it seemed that neither would ever wilt.

The 1984 French championships will be a hard act to follow. The weather tried to put a dampner on them. But the tournament ended with two days of roasting heat and historic deed on the russet battlefield of the centre court. Soaring tiers packed with more than 16,000 people rose like a giant rockery to the crowns of scattered trees peeping over the rim of the stadium. That scene will be etched on the memory - because of what happened within it.

Above all, the championships will be remembered for a unique feat. Martina Navratilova became the first player, man or woman, to achieve concurrent grand slams in singles and doubles. Margaret Court, in 1970, was the last woman to complete a grand slam in singles: in the days when supremacy was demanded on two surfaces rather than three. (The United States championships have since shifted from grass to hard courts.)

Miss Navratilova became the first player to win a bonus of $1m, about £715,000, which has been on offer from the International Tennis Federation since 1982, to any player who holds all four majour titles at the same time. Miss Navratilova lost a few marks, though, by turning up late for the presentation of the cheque. She and Pam Shriver became the first team to achieve a grand slam in women's doubles, though they lost the first set of yesterday's tense final. The only other player to complete grand slams in singles and doubles was Mrs Court, who won the four mixed events with Ken Fletcher in 1963.

Miss Navratilova beat Chris Lloyd 6-3, 6-1 in the singles final. It lasted only 63 minutes and became one-sided when Miss Navratilova won six consecutives games at a cost of three points. She showed us a dazzling cornucopia of skills – the most beautiful demonstration of women's tennis I have seen in 25 years on the circuit. The diversity of expertise on view was breathtaking. It [illegible] players [illegible] dozen [illegible] them.

[illegible] have [illegible] or [illegible] of [illegible] her [illegible] played [illegible] over- [illegible] no [illegible] vratilova, [illegible] Lloyd to [illegible] turned up [illegible] match,

[illegible]





[illegible]

Umpires: K E Palmer and D R Shepherd

*Includes tied match

Umpires: J W Holder and R Julien.

Umpires: D J Constant and [illegible]

Gonzalez beats James in play-off

[illegible]

James, with his exaggerated and prolonged twitch at the address, looked dispirited but rattled in a 60ft putt for a birdie two from the fringe of the 230-yard 15th, where Gonzalez took four. The strain was beginning to show. However, the Brazilian repaid the compliment from 35ft at the 16th to go two strokes clear. At the 17th, Gonzalez [illegible] with a 67. Perhaps there was a little [illegible] two holes, which brought him a pair of fives, but he made a good impression in his second professional tournament.

The course record of 63, set by Brian Waites and Kinell on Saturday, was matched yesterday by Bernhard Langer and Paul Way – who each finished with an eagle (Way was back in 30) – and Bill MacCall, who had a six at the 18th when he might have hoped for a birdie four and 61.

Miss Lee Smith a winner again

[illegible] Lee Smith recaptured the form which made her Europe's number one woman professional in 1981 and 82 when she survived a thrilling finish to win the £10,000 British Olivetti Tournament at Old Thorns, Hampshire, on Saturday.

She clinched the £1,500 winner's cheque by holing a slippery downhill putt of 15 feet on the last green for a round of 75 and an aggregate total of 294, six over par.

LEADING SCORES: (British and Irish unless stated): 294: [illegible] Lee Smith 75, 71, 73, 75 [illegible] 296: [illegible] Hast 76, 76, 72, 72 (£1,170). 299: B Boozer (USA) 75, 74, 72, 75; D Reid 76, 71, 73, 76 ([illegible] each); 299: K Douglas 76, 73, 75, 74 ([illegible]); 299: [illegible] Langford 73, 73, 77, 76; 300: M Thomson [illegible], 78, 75, 79; D Dowling 74, 76, 72, 79; 304: S Moon (USA) 79, 81, 70, 74; S Fardon (USA) 76, 79, 74, 75; 305: B Huke 72, 79, 77, 77; L Castillo (USA) 80, 74, 81, 70; 306: M Walker 79, 76, 76, 75; J Smurthwaite 76, 75, 76, 79; 307: C Sharp 77, 78, 76, 75

SAPPORO: Leading final scores Japanese unless stated: 280: N Ozaki 71, 69, 68, 72. 282: I Aoki 69, 71, 73, 69. 283: F Nakamura 68, 73, 73, 69. 284: G Marsh (Aus) 75, 71, 66, 72. 285: Chen Tze-Min (Tai) 65, 68, 77, 74; T Gale (Aus) 72, 67, 73, 73; K Arai 73, 67, 74, 71; H Ishii 73, 70, 70, 72.

Essex v Warwickshire

at Ilford: Essex (4pts) won by 42 runs

ESSEX

G A Gooch, l-b-w, b Smith	74
C Gladwin, c Asif Din, b Ferreira	30
K S McEwan, b Ferreira	18
D R Pringle, c Kallicharran, b Willis	45
K Philip, l-b-w, b Ferreira	0
*K W R Fletcher, b Small	33
B R Hardie, not out	6
S Turner, b Small	0
†D E East, c Amiss, b Small	0
J K Lever, not out	14
Extras (b 2, l-b 10, w 1, n-b 3)	16
Total (8 wkts)	238

D L Acfield did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–58, 2–120, 3–140, 4–140, 5–208, 6–219, 7–219, 8–219.

BOWLING: Small, 8–2–50–3; Old, 8–1–31–0; Willis, 8–0–64–1; Ferreira, 8–1–27–3; Gifford, 7–0–47–0; Smith, 1–0–4–0.

WARWICKSHIRE

T A Lloyd c and b Philip	[illegible]
P A Smith b Philip	[illegible]
A I Kallicharran c Philip b Acfield	[illegible]
D L Amiss b Turner	[illegible]
†G Humpage b Turner	[illegible]
Asif Din b Philip	[illegible]
C M Old c McEwan b Turner	[illegible]
A M Ferreira b Philip	[illegible]
G C Small not out	[illegible]
N Gifford c Gladwin b Lever	7
R G D Willis not out	3
Extras (l-b 7, n-b 1)	8
Total (9 wkts, 39 overs)	195

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–0, 2–23, 3–47, 4–55, 5–62, 6–120, 7–120, 8–163, 9–181.

BOWLING: Lever 8–1–38–1, Philip [illegible], Acfield 7–0–25–1, Turner 8–2–32–3, Pringle 6–0–51–0

Umpires: W E Alley and B Dudleston.

● Match reduced to 39 overs, Warwickshire target therefore 234 runs.

[illegible]

At GLOUCESTER – Gloucestershire (4pts) won by 5 wkts.

DERBYSHIRE

J G Wright b Bainbridge	14
*K J Barnett c Romaines b Graveney	41
A Hill b Bainbridge	6
J E Morris run out	104
G Miller not out	78
W P Fowler not out	19
Extras (b 4, l-b 1, w 4, n-b 1)	10
Total (4 wkts, 39 overs)	272

R J Finney, B Roberts, †R W Taylor, P G Newman and O Mortensen did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–31, 2–4, 3–80, 4–245.

BOWLING: Sainsbury 8-57-0, Lawrence 7-58-0, Bainbridge 8-0-57-2, Graveney 8-29-1, Athey 4-0-31-0, Doughty 4-0-30-0.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

[illegible]	29
C W J Athey c Barnett b Mortensen	22
Zaheer Abbas c Morris b Miller	84
P Bainbridge not out	50
A J Wright c Fowler b Miller	[illegible]
P W Romaines c Fowler b Miller	[illegible]
R J Doughty not out	2
Extras (l-b 10, w 3)	13
Total ([illegible] wkts, 28.5 overs)	203

†R C Russell, *D A Graveney, J E Sainsbury and D V Lawrence did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–[illegible], [illegible], 4–157, 5–198.

BOWLING: Mortensen [illegible]–0–25–1; Newman, [illegible]–0–34–1; Miller [illegible]–0–69–3; Finney, 6–0–41–[illegible].

Umpires: R Palmer and P B Wight.

● Match reduced to 29 overs (rain), therefore Gloucestershire target 203 runs.

Kent v Yorkshire

At CANTERBURY: Yorkshire (4pts) won by 6 wkts.

KENT

L Potter c Boycott b Fletcher	9
G W Johnson c Fletcher b Stevenson	20
*C J Tavaré c Bairstow b Oldham	10
D Aslett b Oldham	0
C S Cowdrey c sub b Moxon	43
R M Ellison not out	55
†A P E Knott b Sidebottom	8
C Penn b Sidebottom	9
D L Underwood c Bairstow b Sidebottom	0
T M Alderman not out	1
Extras (l-b 4, w 5)	9
Total (8 wkts)	164

K B S Jarvis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–12, 2–41, 3–41, 4–48, 5–121, 6–145, 7–161, 8–161.

BOWLING: Fletcher 7–0–38–1; Sidebottom 8–1–20–3; Stevenson 7–0–20–0; Oldham 8–2–22–2; Moxon 7–0–47–1; Hartley 1–0–8–0.

YORKSHIRE

G Boycott b Ellison	35
M D Moxon c Tavaré b Jarvis	77
K Sharp not out	13
†*D L Bairstow b Alderman	14
S N Hartley c Knott b Alderman	8
G B Stevenson not out	9
Extras (l-b 8, w 3)	11
Total (4 wkts, 35 overs)	167

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–108, 2–130, 3–148, 4–158.

BOWLING: Jarvis 8–1–23–1; Alderman 7–0–25–2; Ellison 8–0–33–1; Penn 6–1–28–0; Underwood 7–0–44–0.

Umpires: P J Eele and D O Oslear.

Surrey v Leicestershire

at The Oval – Surrey (4 pts) won by 3 wkts.

LEICESTERSHIRE

I P Butcher c Richards b Knight	19
J J Whitaker not out	107
*D I Gower c Richards b Clarke	11
P Willey c Butcher b Feltham	38
M A Garnham not out	16
Extras (b 6, l-b 8, w 2, n-b 5)	21
Total (3 wkts)	212

N E Briers, P B Clift, T J Boon, A M E Roberts, G J Parsons and J P Agnew did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–51, 2–82, 3–181.

BOWLING: Feltham 8-0-29-1; Thomas 8-0-31-0; Knight 8-1-45-1; Pocock 8-0-48-0, Clarke 8-0-38-1.

SURREY

*G P Howarth c Garnham b Willey	32
A R Butcher c Agnew b Willey	59
M A Lynch c Gower b Willey	23
R D V Knight c Garnham b Agnew	17
A J Stewart c and b Roberts	4
†C J Richards c Briers b Clift	29
D J Thomas c Parsons b Clift	27
I R Payne not out	9
M A Feltham not out	1
Extras (l-b 14)	14
Total (7 wkts, 39.5 overs)	215

S T Clarke and P I Pocock did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–84, 2–109, 3–132, 4–141, 5–157, 6–197, 7–210.

BOWLING: Agnew 8-1-54-1; Parsons 8-0-45-0; Roberts 8-0-41-1; Willey 8-2-15-3; Clift 7.5-0-43-2.

Umpires: J A Jameson and M A Kitchen.

● Somerset Cricket Club have announced record membership income figures of £141,205 for this year. Around 900 new members have joined.

Lancashire v Sussex

At OLD TRAFFORD – Lancashire (4pts) won by 8 wkts.

SUSSEX

G D Mendis c Abrahams b Allott	2
†I J Gould c Abrahams b Makinson	32
P W G Parker c Stanworth b Makinson	14
C M Wells c and b O'Shaughnessy	1
A P Wells c Stanworth b Makinson	18
I A Greig c Ormrod b Jefferies	40
G S le Roux c Fairbrother b Watkinson	4
C P Phillipson c Fowler b Simmons	3
D A Reeve not out	11
*J R T Barclay not out	20
Extras (l-b 9, w 2, n-b 1)	12
Total (8 wkts)	157

C E Waller did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–2, 2–29, 3–33, 4–70, 5–72, 6–91, 7–104, 8–126.

BOWLING: Allot 8–0–25–1; Jeffries 7–0–38–1; Makinson 8–2–20–3. Watkinson 6–1–18–1; O'Shaughnessy 8–0–19–1; Simmons 5–0–25–1.

LANCASHIRE

G Fowler b Barclay	75
J A Ormrod b Reeve	57
S J O'Shaughnessy not out	2
N H Fairbrother	13
Extras (b 2, l-b 7, n-b 2)	12
Total (2 wkts, 38.3 overs)	159

*J Abrahams, D J Makinson, †J Stanworth, J Simmons, S T Jeffries, M Watkinson and P J W Allott did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–142, 2–142.

BOWLING: C M Wells, 8–2–21–0; Le Roux, 8–0–27–0; Greig, 5–0–21–0; Waller, 6–0–27–0; Barclay, 6–0–26–1; Reeve, 5.3–0–25–1

Umpires: B Leadbeater and R A White.

POLO

Novaes transforms final for Foxcote

By John Watson

The Hon Vestey's team, Foxcote (received one), recovered to beat Christian Heppe's BBs 10-9 in the final of the Queen's Cup, which was played off at Smith's Lawn, Windsor yesterday.

The fluent and forceful integration of the BBs' central power – composed of the New Zealander, Stuart MacKenzie and the English nine-goaler, Howard Hipwood – was prominent in the first half and by the third chukka, the BBs were 4-2 ahead. Yet as the tussle progressed, Silvio Novaes, Foxcote's pivot man who plays off a seven handicap, emerged as the hero for his side who had been counter attacking with increasing urgency. After Foxcote had equalized at 7-7 in the fifth chukka, three successive goals from Novaes's mallet put them 10-7 ahead. Within a minute of the last bell, however, MacKenzie and Hunt each scored to reduce the BBs' deficit.

The Queen presented the cup to Mark Vestey, and the prize for the best pony in the contest to Silvio Novaes for his Brazilian roan, Elke.

BBs: 1, C Heppe (1); 2, H Hipwood (9); 3, S MacKenzie (6); back: I Hunt (4).
FOXCOTE: 1, Lord Vestey (3); 2, Lord C Beresford (6); 3, S Novaes (7); back: P Elliott (5).

With Martin Glue substituting for injured Paul Withers, Cowdray Park's aggregate handicap was reduced to 16 when they met 21-goal Southfield in the Rothman's trophy finals. Thus starting with a daunting three-handicap goals against them. Southfield never caught up, and their Rhinehart-Kent tandem failed to show the panache for which it has become so celebrated this season. Cowdray Park won 7-6.

COWDRAY PARK: 1, The Hon C Pearson (2); 2, M Glue (3); 3, C Forsyth (6); back, P Churchward (5).
SOUTHFIELD: 1, D Yeoman (3); 2, A Kent (7); 3, C Rhinehart (7); back, D Jamison (3).

FOOTBALL

Docherty foresees early settlement of his dispute over contract

By a Special Correspondent

Tommy Docherty, who has become involved in a contractual dispute with a sportswear company within 24 hours of taking up the managership of Wolverhampton Wanderers, said yesterday that the problem would be sorted out by Wednesday.

Torchgold Elite Sportswear, a sportswear manufacturing company based in Southend, have set up a shop in Manchester and negotiated a contract with a Swedish company on the strength of a three-year agreement with Docherty, who was to launch a new sales drive.

The company had hoped that their association with Docherty would enable them to give employment to 45 people, but his decision to return to club management put their plans in disarray.

A spokesman for the company, which is now examining the Docherty contract, said: "There is an agreement between Docherty and ourselves. We are having to reconsider our position now he has taken up this appointment. We are hoping to reach an amicable agreement."

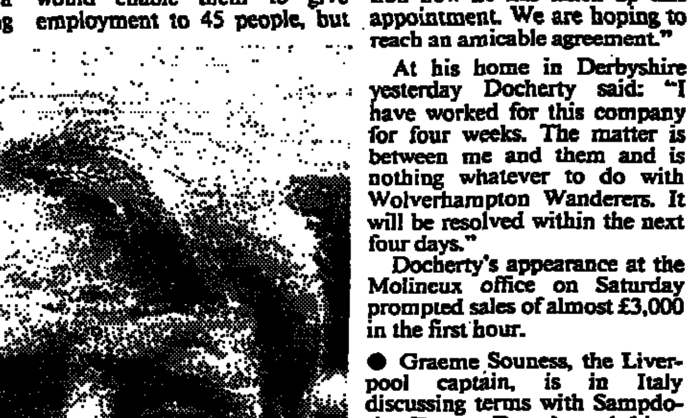
At his home in Derbyshire yesterday Docherty said: "I have worked for this company for four weeks. The matter is between me and them and is nothing whatever to do with Wolverhampton Wanderers. It will be resolved within the next four days."

Docherty's appearance at the Molineux office on Saturday prompted sales of almost £3,000 in the first hour.

● Graeme Souness, the Liverpool captain, is in Italy discussing terms with Sampdoria, Trevor Francis and Liam Brady's club. Before he left he said: "If they can match my personal needs I will sign with them."

Liverpool have already agreed a £700,000 fee for the player they bought seven years ago for £350,000 from Middlesbrough. In that time the Scottish midfield player has helped Liverpool to five League championships, three European Cup and four League and Milk Cup wins.

● The Leicester City winger, Steve Lynex, last season's player of the year, has signed a new three-year contract after lengthy negotiations. Leicester have also signed the Port Vale forward Mark Bright. The fee will be fixed by an indepenent trubunal.



Docherty: Difficulties involved in his return to football

France make Hidalgo angry

Paris (Reuter) – Michel Hidalgo, the French coach, has criticized his team for an inept performance on their last friendly before the European Championship finals start tomorrow. Hidalgo, whose team are favourites, said he was not satisfied with the side's 3 – 0 victory over a French military selection yesterday.

"The attacks were too slow, the game was too confined and too central and there were too few risks taken in shooting," he said. "They forgot their simple, natural football."

As West Germany, who are defending the European title, could only beat the same military team by an identical score on Thursday, Hidalgo feels his team should no longer be considered favourites.

● Enzo Scifo, Anderlecht's Italian-born midfield player has become an official Belgian citizen, ending doubts about his eligibility to play for Belgium in the European Championship finals.

Scifo, aged 18, applied for Belgian citizenship last month and received his citizenship papers this weekend.

Budapest (Reuter) – Four Hungarian first division football teams have been punished by the national football federation after being found guilty of match fixing, the official news agency reported yesterday. Honved, the Budapest team who are leading the first division, will have four points deducted as a result of their 6-6 draw with Volan, also of Budapest, who were on the brink of relegation.

Along with Volan, Diosgyoer Miskolc and VSSC Nyiregyhaza, who were both in the bottom half of the table, were relegated to the second division after a fixed match in which Diosgyoer lost 7-2 to Nyiregyhaza. All three relegated teams will start next season with a four-point deficit.

● David Tomlinson, whose speed was dominat throughout, excelled for England Schoolboys in the under 15 international against The Netherlands at Wembley (George Chesterton writes). Crosses by Tomlinson supplied two of the three goals scored by Mark Burke in England's 4-1 win. Bell scored England's other goal and Alma replied for the Netherlands

RACING: FORMER CHAMPION EQUALS RECORD FOR CLASSIC VICTORIES

The last laugh: Piggott back on top with Circus Plume (Photograph: Ed Byrne)

How Piggott refused to buckle

By Michael Seely

Lester Piggott, who became one of the first hard men of sport when splitting with Sir Noel Murless in 1966, took another step along his single-minded and eccentric road to immortal fame when equalling Frank Buckle's record of 27 classic victories on Circus Plume in the Oaks at Epsom on Saturday.

1966 was the year in which England won the World Cup for the first time. Professional football was already dominated by the inflated transfer fee, the personality cult and the professional foul. In the world of tennis, Roy Emerson and Rod Laver had also pointed the way to a player's maximum capitalisation of his assets by amassing fortunes. But at that time, Piggott's total disregard of accepted standards of loyalty, shown by breaking a contract in the middle of the season, caused a flutter in racing dovecotes, to say the least.

Now, 18 years later, the boot is on the other foot. Henry Cecil, Murless's son-in-law and successor at Warren Pace, became the hard-liner among trainers when, talking about his own break with Piggott, he said: "We've all got our own pressures and interest to consider. Mr Daniel Wildenstein sent me 30 home-breds every year. They are good horses and I like training them. He had some reason for feeling angry with Piggott about All Along last year. And like him, he's a strong and determined man."

Explaining the background to this dramatic rift, the four-times champion trainer continued: "It all became very difficult to handle. Certain people were trying to run things. They put words into my mouth and I didn't like it. Lester and I were talking things over quietly and trying to come to an agreement. The whole situation became untenable.

"You can't have a stable jockey who can only ride half the horses in your yard. It doesn't work. And as Piggott wants to go on riding for another season at least, I told him that he'd have more freedom of choice in the classics and other big races if we parted".

Exactly why Piggott has ridden 27 classic winners about 20 years earlier than his venerable predecessor Buckle was forcibly shown by the 48-year-old maestro's determined handling on Saturday. Piggott is the ultimate professional. He leaves nothing to chance. He is, above all, a percentage jockey.

To win a Derby or an Oaks, a horse must have the handiness to hold a good early position, the speed to quicken clear of his rivals when asked and the stamina and courage to hold onto his lead. Circus Plume possesses all these qualities and Piggott rode a copybook race in maximising her chance of using these assets.

John Dunlop has been one of our top trainers for some years, and Circus Plume added the Oaks to the laurels that the 43-year-old Ulsterman has already won in the Derby and 1,000 guineas with Shirley Heights and Quick As Lightning. The trainer has achieved his success by using the best rider available at that time and not by employing a retained jockey.

Out Of Shot passed eight horses in the last furlong to take third place, but was found to have interfered with the favourite, Optimistic Lass. She was disqualified and placed last. Eddery was found guilty of careless riding and, this being his second offence of a similar nature this season, was banned for a 10-day period. The sentence is to run from June 18 to 27 inclusive.

This will be a week that Eddery will want to forget. The ban followed hard on the heels on the unjustified criticism of his riding of El Gran Señor in the Derby and his public slating by Russ Hobson for his handling of Baton Boy on Thursday.

Finally, all the accolades are due to Tony Ives, who moved to the top of the jockeys' table with 39 winners to his credit after landing 342-1 four timer

Oaks result in full

3.00 GOLD SEAL OAKS (Group 1) (3-y-o: fillies: £122,040: 1m 4f)

CIRCUS PLUME b f by High Top – Golden Fez (Sir R McAlpine) 9-0 ...... L Piggott (4-1) 1
Media Luna b f by Star Appeal – Sounion (Roldvale Ltd) 9-0 ...... P Cook (66-1) 2
Poquito Queen ch f by Explodent – Senorita Poquito (R Bonnycastle) 9-0 ..S Cauthen (7-1) 3

Also Ran: 7-2 Optimistic Lass (4th) 8 Malaak (8th), Real Gold (7th), 14 Easy To Copy (12th) Miss Beaulieu (6th), 15 KKanz (9th), 20 Out of Shot (0), 33 Spinelle 5th), 50 Our Shirley (14th), Ruff's Luck (11th), 100 Camden Milly (10th), Milred (13th).

15 ran Neck, 1½l, 1½l, 3l, 4l J Dunlop at Arundel.

TOTE: Win: £4.80. Places: £2.10, £17.40, £2.10. DF: £803.30. CSF: £188.43. 2m, 38.97 sec. Out Of Shot fin 3rd disq, led last.

Northern Trick dazzles in Diane

From Desmond Stoneham, Paris

Drama struck before yesterday's Prix de Diane Hermès (French Oaks) at Chantilly when Yves Saint-Martin was dislodged from Incredible before the start of the opening selling race. The 15-times French champion jockey fell on his back and was taken off to the jockey's hospital at Chantilly where it was later announced that he had fractured a vertebra in his back. Saint-Martin will be out of the saddle for a period of six weeks and for much of the time will have to rest on his back.

His place in the Diane on the favourite, Grise Mine, was taken by the Australian-born Gary Moore and the pair finally had absolutely no chance against Northern Trick, who dominated her rivals in the French classic before winning by an ever-increasing five lengths. Grise Mine finished second, three lengths ahead of Pampa Bella, and then came Daily Busy, Princess d'Elide and Glowing With Pride, the English challenger.

For Stavros Niarchos it was a great moment. After the race he said: "This was for River Lady." This filly was tragically destroyed in the Diane two years ago when challenging for the lead in the hands of Lester Piggott. The filly broke her thigh 300 yards from the post.

It was also an emotional moment for Francois Boutin, who had not had an easy season until now. He declared: "I thought at the beginning of the year I had three-year-olds who would win many classics. My luck seemed to run out, but this victory has been a terrific boost and my first ever in the Diane."

Northern Trick will now go for the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot next month. Yesterday's victory also concludes a remarkable week for the veteran stallion Northern Dancer, who not only sired Northern Trick but also Secreto and El Gran Señor, the winner and runner-up in last Wednesday's Epsom Derby.

Cash Asmussen said of Northern Trick: "I have ridden some great fillies – April Run, Mairzy Doates and Waya – but this could be the best of them all. Don't forget it was only her third race.

Gary Moore had no excuses for Grise Mine, who had no response when challenged by Northern Trick. Pat Eddery was always well placed on Glowing With Pride, who failed to accelerate in the final stages, and Willie Carson was a little disappointed with Satinette the other British runner, who Major Dick Hern thought needed firm ground.

The Prix du Lys went to Aris Noir, who became Andre Fabré's twelfth group winner of the season. Aris Noir could line up for the Joe McGrath Irish Sweeps Derby at the Curragh on June 30.

PRIX DE DIANE HERMES (GROUP 1) (3-y-o: fillies: £58,007: 1m 2f 110yd)
NORTHERN TRICK CH F by Northern Dancer– Trick Chick(S Niarchos) 9-2 ...... C Asmussen 1
Grise Mine GR F by Crystal Palace– Kalia May (Baron G De Rothschild) 9-2 ...... G W Moore 2
Pampa Bella CH F by Armos– Kandia (Mme A Daubin) 9-2 ...... A Badel 3

Also Ran: Daily Busy (4th), Princesse D'Elide (5th), Glowing With Pride (6th), Soaring (7th), Eastland (8th), Satinette (9th), Reine D'Egypte (10th), Une Folle (11th), Salica (12th) Torrie Ann (13th), Miquette (14th), Feracha. 15 ran. 5l, 3l, nk, sh nk, ¾l, ¾l, 6l, nk. F Boutin.

Pari-Mutuel: Win 5.60. Places: 1.50, 1.20, 2.80. DF 3.70. 2m 11.6sec.

● Swale came back to his best with an all-the-way victory in the richest ever Belmont Stakes at Belmont Park on Saturday. The Kentucky Derby winner was forgiven his poor seventh behind Gate Dancer in the Preakness Stakes and started a hot favourite at 6-4. He was well in command in the final two furlongs and galloped home four lengths in front of Pine Circle.

● Paul Cook, who replaced Greville Starkey on two rides at Cologne yesterday, received a two-day suspension after winning, but being disqualified on the first of them.

ATHLETICS: BRITONS CLAIM PLACES AS HINGSEN SOUNDS WARNING

Local hero has no answer to Martin

By Pat Butcher

Eamonn Martin circuited a chauvinistic finale for the Gateshead crowd yesterday when he outsprinted the local hero, Mike McLeod, to win the 5,000 metres the last event of the Olympic trial, sponsored by HFC Trust.

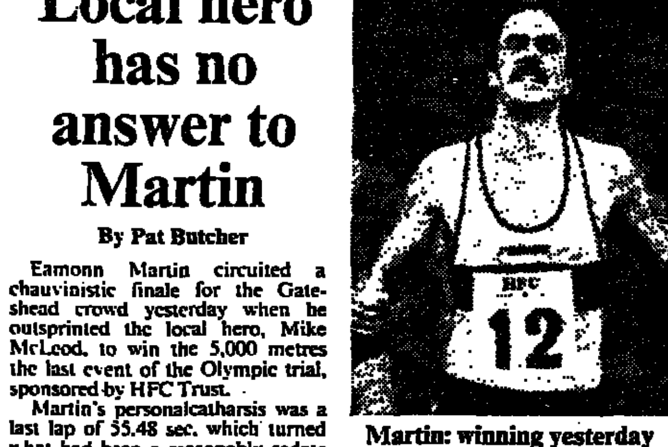
Martin's personalcatharsis was a last lap of 55.48 sec. which turned what had been a reasonably sedate early pace into the astest time in the world this year, 13 minutes 23.33 seconds. That made Martin the 50th Briton to be selected for the Olympic team so far.

The long road to Los Angeles sunshine started for Ade Mafe in the cold confines of Cosford last winter. Gateshead was almost as cold yesterday, while the rest of the country enjoyed bright sunshine, but Mafe did not cae. He outleaned Buster Watson to win the 200 metres in a personal best of 20.77 seconds. At 17 years old, Mafe becomes the youngest man in the British team, joining Allan Wells, at 32 the oldest.

Sue Hearnshaw kept her best long jump until last, but it was another world class leap of 6.71 metres. Christina Boxer the Commonwealth 1500 metres championship, produced a last lap of 60.8 sec to join her Aldershot colleague Zola Budd at the head of the British ranking list with 4 minutes 5.33 seconds, in winning the 1500 metres, while in only her ninth 400 metres race Kathy Cook won Olympic selection to go with her 200 metres place.

Roger Hackney proved the trongest of the three steeplchase, winning in 8 minutes 20.16 seconds, also one of the fastest times in the world this year. Ken Baker of Cannock Chase set a suicidal early pace, and he was almost walking when he was passed by Paul Davies-Hale, his Cannoke colleague, with two laps to go. Davies-Hale was the favourite at that point but Hackney eased away in the last 200 metrs, leaving Daves-Hale and Graham Fell, the UK record-holder and fifth in the world championships last year, to fight it out for the last palce in the team at the AAA championships in two weeks' time.

Peter Elliot's late charge towards doubling up in the Olympics by going for the spare 1500 metres plce was maintained with a win in the Emsley Carr Mile in three minutes, 55.71 seconds. Elliott won his 800 metres selection last Wednesday, and after his opponents had set an even pace of a fraction over three minutes for the three-quarter mile, Elliott used that 800 metres speed and sprinted away to an easy victory to give the prospect of an entralling confromtation with Sebastian Coe the AAA 1500 metres at Crystal Palace on June 24.



Martin: winning yesterday

Record jump

Eberstadt, West Germany (Reuter) – Zhu Jianhua, of China, broke his won wourld high jump record by clearing 2.39 metres in an international high jump competition

New world decathlon record from Hingsen

Jurgen Hingsen of West Germany has tempted fate by breaking his decathlon world record seven weeks before the Olympics (Pat Butcher writes). For the last two years Hingsen has set a world record in the event only to be beated by Britain's Daley Thompson in a major championship a few weeks later.

Thompson has won every decathlon encounter with Hingsen but his role as the West German's nemesis was not prominent in Athens at the senior European championships in 1982. Hingsen had set a world record of 8,720 points in the West German championships six weeks before, but Thompson broke that record with 8,743 as he beat Hingsen comprehensively for the title.

Hingsen set a world record in last year's West German championships in June, but in August Thompson again beat him for the first world championships title. Bad weather conditions in Helsinki precluded any chance of a world best in his national championship in Manheim. His record stands at 8,797 points, 19 points more than last year's effort.

RESULTS: 100 metres, 10.7 sec (personal best); long jump, 7.76 metres; shot, 16.42 metres (pb); high jump, 2.07 metres; 400 metres, 48.05. Second day: discus, 49.36 metres; pole vault, 4.9 metres; javelin, 59.86 metres; 1,500 metres, 4 mins 19.75 sec. TOTAL: 8,798 pts.

RESULTS FROM GATESHEAD

Men

200m: 1, A Mafe (London Irish), 20.77sec; 2, L Watson (Blackheath), 20.80; 3, D Reid (Shaftesbury), 20.87.
EMSLEY CARR MILE: 1, P Elliott (Rotherham), 3min 55.71sec; 2, S Martin (Haringey), 3:58.71; 3, R Harrison (Liverpool), 3:58.76.
5,000: 1, E Martin (Basildon), 13min 23.33sec; 2, M McLeod (Elswick), 13:28.14; 3, J Doherty (Leeds City), 13:28.23.
3,000m STEEPLECHASE: 1, R Hackney (Aldershot), 8min 20.16sec; 2, P Davies-Hale (Cannock), 8:20.83; 3, G Fell (Essex Beagles), 8:23.00.
JAVELIN: 1, D Ottley (Telford), 85.86 metres; 2, P Yates (Blackheath), 81.24; 3, M Humphries (Haringey), 77.96.
HAMMER: 1, M Girvan (Wolverhampton) 74.34 metres; 2, M Mileham (Haringey), 73.92; 3, D Smith (Hull), 70.52.
200m: 1, S Whittaker (Glasgow), 23.23sec; 2, J Baptiste (Wolverhampton), 23.25; 3, S Jacobs (Reading), 23.33.
400m: 1, K Cook (Wolverhapton), 51.53sec; 2, M Scutt (Sale), 52.42; 3, H Barnett (Croydon), 52.52.
1,500m: 1, C Boxer (Southampton), 4min 5.33sec; 2, L Macdougal (Glasgow), 4:6.99; 3, J White (Mitcham), 4:10.41.
400m HURDLES: 1, S Morley (Hickleton Main), 57.53sec; 2, W Griffiths (Ilford), 58.34; 3, G Taylor (Essex Ladies), 58.50.
LONG JUMP: 1, S Hearnshaw (Hull), 6.71 metres; 2, K Hagger (Essex Ladies), 6.36; 3, J Oladapo (Bromley Ladies), 6.30.

YACHTING

Transatlantic title is not for 33 Export

From Barry Pickthall

Peter Phillips, the retired policeman from Exeter, sailing the 60ft trimaran Travercreast Seaway, yesterday moved into the lead of the *Observer*/Europe 1 single-handed transatlantic race when disaster struck French hopes for the third time.

Phillips has averaged 8.4 knots over the first half of this 3,00 mile crossing, which, if sustained over the remainder of the voyage, will be fast enough to break Phil Weld's 17-day record. He took over the lead when Gilles Gahinet was forced to turn back after his trimaran, 33 Export, had sprung a leak in one of her hulls. Second place is now held by Marc Pajot.

● The international boardsailing regatta at which Britain's windglider representative for the Olympic Games will be selected started disappointingly yesterday at Torquay (John Nicholls writes). It is proved impossible to set an accurate course in the light, shifting breeze and after three and a half hours of waiting at sea, racing was postponed until another day.

MOTOR RACING

Dumfries back in the lead

By Jeremy Shaw

A finely judged victory at Silverstone yesterday afternoon moved Johnny Dumfries back into the lead of the European Formula Three championship, his Team BP/Dave Price Racing Ralt-Volkswagen crossing the line less than one second ahead of the similar car of Russell Spence.

Even a rapid engine change, completed less than half an hour before the start of the Acorn Computer European Trophy race, failed to distract the Formula Three man of the moment, who had admitted to being "rather worried" at the end of the warm-up session on the morning of the race.

Conditions look perfect for Athenia

By Mandarin

With Tony Ives having to appear as a witness in a court case today, Lester Piggott can take the opportunity to make ground on the new leader in the jockeys' championship by riding two winners, Athenia (4.00) and Jungle Romeo (4.30), at Leicester.

Athenia (nap) looked a useful filly in the making when she won her only race last season Doncaster. She confirmed this impression when running third to Calre Bridge and Celtic Assembly in a good-class race at Kempton Park on her reappearnace, but then disappointed when favourite for the race won by Sajeda at Newmarket earlier this month.

In retrospect, however that failure could be excused by the act that shw may have not been suited by the soft ground ans also that the distance of six furlings was a little on the sharp side for her. The seven furlongs of today's Old Dalby Stakes should be ideal and she should outclass the pricey but disappointing Nadia Nerina and Real Silver, who has run respectably in her tow starts this year.

Jungle Romeo was quite a useful handicapper when trained by Michael Stoute last year. He has failed to make the frame for his new trainer, David Murray-Smith, in three attempts this season, but showed that a victory could be imminent at Yarmouth last time ut when, having moved up to challenge for the lead in the race wom by Worlingfoot, he stumbled just over a furlong from home and lost his chance. With Piggott's assistance, Jungle Romeo should be good enough to concede 9lb to the consistent Bossanova Boy in the Ladbroke Handicap.

One winner that Ives could miss is Stamping Ground, yet another speedy two-year-old from the stable of Ives's employer, Bill O'Gorman. Stamping Ground won his second race from four starts when he made all the running to beat Brampton Grace at Beverley last week. An extra furlong should not trouble him and he should be capable of giving weighto Royaan.

Swiss Franc Sweety and Fenchurch Colony, who won at the same Beverley meeting as Stamping Ground, represent the brothers Peter and Mick Easterby in the Thirlmere Stakes at Redcar. They could well have the finish between them and marginal preference is for the former

Course specialists

LEICESTER

JOCKEYS: L Piggott 44 winners from 140 mounts, 31.4%; W Carson 26 from 141, 18.4%; W Swinburn 16 from 110, 14.5%.
TRAINERS: H Cecil 38 winners from 73 runners, 41.1%; G Harwood 15 from 55, 27.3%; J Dunlop 17 from 73, 23.3%.

REDCAR

JOCKEYS: N Connorton 12 winners from 91 mounts, 13.2%; J Bleasdale 15 from 125, 12.0%; J Lowe 28 from 258, 10.9%.
TRAINERS: M H Easterby 23 winners from 204 runners, 11.3%; C Thornton 12 from 106, 11.3%; Denys Smith 16 from 159, 10.1%.

LEICESTER

GOING: good.
Draw: no advantage.

2.0 WOLVEY MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: C & G: £1,259: 5f) (11 runners)

2		AZULINE (P Risborough) M Tompkins 9-0	R Curant	1
3		BRIGHT DOMINO (Sheikh Mohammed) R Houghton 9-0	S Cauthen	4
4	0	DREAMS TO REALITY (BF) (H H Prince Yazid Saud) G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey	2
8		HOLLOW DANCE (Sheikh Mohammed) F Durr 9-0	W Carson	6
9	0	ILLOVO (W Pelham) D Murray-Smith 9-0	NON RUNNER	
14	000	MANHATTAN BOY (Mrs M Goodman) C Tinkler 9-0	B Theaker 7	7
16	02	PRINCE RACINE (K Lewis) D H Jones 9-0	J Reid	5
21		STAR MAESTRO (J Smith) J Hardy 9-0	B Raymond	8
22	0	THE LEAK (Nimrod Co) F Durr 9-0	G Baxter	9
23		TURFFONTEIN (G Guest) W Guest 9-0	A Bond	11
24	0	WHO'S SORRY NOW (G Herridge) 9-0	B Rouse	3

1983: Tudor Enterprise 9-0 M Miller (7-2) G Huffer 14 ran.

15-8 Dreams To Reality, 7-2 Prince Racine, 5 The Leak, 7 Who's Sorry Now, 9 Hollow Dance, 10 Bright Domino, 14 Manhattan Boy, 16 others.

FORM: Dreams To Reality (9-0) 5th beaten 11½l to Abutala (9-0) 18 ran. Lingfield 5f mdn stks good to soft May 26. Manhattan Boy (9-0) not in first 12 to Rotherfields Grays (9-0) 19 ran. Redcar 5f mdn stks good May 29. Prince Racine (9-0) 2nd beaten 2l to Standing Order (9-0) 5 ran. Haydock 5f mdn stks firm May 26. Who's Sorry Now (9-0) 7th beaten 10½l to Our Jock (9-0) with The Leak (9-0) 9th beaten over 10½l 9 ran. Kempton 5f mdn stks good June 2.
Selection: PRINCE RACINE.

Leicester selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Dreams To Reality. 2.30 Record Supreme. 3.0 Joy Ride. 3.30 Stamping Ground. 4.0 ATHENIA (Nap). 4.30 Jungle Romeo.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Azuline. 2.30 Mill Felham. 3.0 Joy Ride. 3.30 Stamping Ground. 4.0 Review. 4.30 Steel Venture.

By Michael Seely
2.0 Dreams To Reality. 3.0 JOY RIDE (nap).

2.30 HICKLING SELLING HANDICAP (£794: 7f) (16)

2		BALKAN (St Claude Racing Stables) L Lightbrown 4-8-10	P Madden	1
4	0000-01	PALLETINE (North Cheshire Trading) D H Jones 3-9-7 (5 ex)	T Williams 5	12
6	0000-04	STOCK HILL LAD (Mrs M Fairburn) M Blanshard 3-9-3	W R Swinburn	15
9	2400-43	RECORD SUPREME (Paresh C Desai) A Pitt 3-9-0	B Rouse	14
13	3020-00	MISS EGLANTINE (D Marks) J Holt 3-8-13	G Baxter	4
14	000-0	OZINSKY (B) (E Lodge) J Perrett 3-8-11	R Street	3
15	0-0000d	BOAS FESTAS (B Tang) Pat Mitchell 4-8-10	S Cochrane	11
16	000-00	ASIAN KING (B) (L Lee) J Spearing 3-8-9	W Carson	16
17	0-00000	SPICE MARKET (Mrs O Lusty) S Matthews 3-8-9	D McFeeters 7	2
18	442-004	DAME PEGGY (M Jones) J Old 4-8-9	J Reid	6
19	0000-00	ROSPAUL (S Matthews) S Matthews 4-8-8	B Jago	10

[illegible]

3.0 SILVER PHEASANT HANDICAP (£2,733: 1m 4f) (12)

[illegible]

12	0-00000	GLENHAWK (Express Newspapers) M Ryan 8-8-1 ...... W Carson 11
15	100-00	SWEETCAL (G Sumner) P Cundell 7-7-12 ...... T Williams 5 8
16	0430-22	PIT YOUR WITS (D) (A Davies) D H Jones [illegible]
17	1/000-1	CASHMOOR (D) (Tedwood Ltd) R Baker [illegible]
18	0/000-0	STEADY DUDLEY (B) (Mrs R Deal) J Sc[illegible]
19	00/0200	ADMIRAL GRENVILLE (D) (R Short) J J[illegible]

1983: Claudius Crozet 4-8-13 P Bloomfield [illegible]

7-2 Timsah, 9-2 The Friend, 5 Joy Ride, 6 Cashmoor, [illegible] Maintop, 12 Madam Flutterbye, 16 others.

FORM: Joy Ride (9-1) 2nd beaten 1½l to Regal Steel (9-2) 6 [illegible] 25. Madam Flutterbye (8-10) 3rd beaten 8l to Dragon Fire [illegible] ran. Warwick 1m 4f hcap good May 7. The Friend (8-9) won [illegible] Leicester 1m 4f hcap May 29. Royal Valour (8-5) 3rd bea[illegible] Windsor 1m 3f 150yd hcap good May 14. Timsah (8-1) wo[illegible] Pontefract 1m 4f hcap firm Apr 28. Cashmoor (7-13) won nk [illegible] (9-10) 14th beaten over 8l 19 ran. Chepstow 1m 4f hcap good [illegible]
Selection: TIMSAH.

3.30 SWANNINGTON STAKES (2-y-o: £2,262: 6f) (16)

1	2141	STAMPING GROUND (B) (A Foustok) W [illegible]
3	0	DOUBLE LIMIT (J Marshall) A Jarvis 8-11 [illegible]
4	0	GENTLEMAN GEORGE (Mrs P Hayworth) [illegible]
5	00	HAWKINS TENDER (B) (Hawkins Harrow [illegible]
7	0	ILLOVO (B) (W Pelham) D Murray-Smith [illegible]
8	30	JUST JONES (H Hardy) G Hunter 8-11 [illegible]
9	0	KIP (Mrs A Hollest) D Thom 8-11 [illegible]
10	00	NOBLE WARRIOR (E Turner) G Vergette 8[illegible]
13	3	ROYAAN (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) C Benstead [illegible]
16	43	STABLE RELATIONS (A Taylor) D Laing 8-[illegible]
20		AMBIT (D Harrison) A Bailey 8-8 [illegible]
21		ENTABLATURE (T Leigh) R Boss 8-8 [illegible]
22		FOXY DYKE (Mrs F Allen) Miss S Hall 8-6 [illegible]
24		PALMION (Dr C Vittandini) P Walwyn 8-6 [illegible]
25		RECORD GIFT (S Wong) B Hanbury 8-6 [illegible]
27		TAM ROYAL (G Basham) H Westbrook 8-6 [illegible]
28		VERY SPECIAL (Mrs E Lambton) W Holden [illegible]
30		VISITING (T Frost) B Hobbs 8-3 [illegible]

1983: Monkey Tricks 8-6 W Newnes (20-1) [illegible]

11-8 Stamping Ground, 7-2 Royaan, 5 Just Jones, 7 Kip, [illegible]

4.0 OLD DALBY STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £1,616: 7f) (19)

1	1-30	ATHENIA (BF) (D Lane) H Cecil 9-3 [illegible]
3	133-040	LALA (H H Prince Yazid Saud) D Laing 9-0 [illegible]
4	3012-00	REAL SILVER (Miss E Macgregor) B Hobbs [illegible]
5	221000-	VIEW (R McAulay) B Hanbury 8-13 [illegible]
9	0-0	EASTLEA COURT (D Pontin) M Salaman 8-[illegible]
10	00-	ELECTO (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 8-7 [illegible]
13		KERRY'S COURT (A Taylor) J Scallan 8-7 [illegible]
15	00	MARGUARITA TIME (E Robinson) P Felgate [illegible]
16	00-0	MILLY MOLLY MANDY (J Viall) P Haynes 8[illegible]
17	022-020	NADIA NERINA (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dun[illegible]
18	00-0	NIGEL'S ANGEL (N Freedman) A Bailey 8-7 [illegible]
20	4000-00	PIPATUNE (A Richards) C Austin 8-7 [illegible]
22		PRIORY PARK (R Pearse) E Eldin 8-7 [illegible]
23	233-000	RAILROAD LADY (N Chapman) R Hollinshead [illegible]
27	0-0	SNATCH BACK (S Strong) R Baker 8-7 [illegible]
28	0000-4	STAR REVUE (Mrs K Sneath) H Westbrook [illegible]
29	00-0	SYLVAN PARK (A Martin) S Matthews 8-7 [illegible]
30	00	THERE THERE (Rockhouse Stud) W O'Gorman [illegible]

[illegible]

4.30 LADBROKE HANDICAP (£2,158: 1m 2f) (19)

[illegible]

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE (Friday): Detroit Tigers 3, Baltimore Orioles 2; New York Yankees 4, Toronto Blue Jays 3; Texas Rangers 8, Oakland Athletics 4; Chicago White Sox 6, Minnesota Twins 1; Boston Red Sox 11, Milwaukee Brewers 3; Cleveland Indians 4, Seattle Mariners 3; (on Saturday): New York Yankees 2, Toronto Blue Jays 1; Cleveland Indians 8, Seattle Mariners 7; Boston Red Sox 15, Milwaukee Brewers 6; Baltimore Orioles 4, Detroit Rigers 0; Chicago White sox 8, Minnesota Twins 4; California Angels 4, Kansas City Royals 1; Texas Rangers 4, Oakland Athletics 3.
NATIONAL LEAGUE (on Friday): Los Angeles Dodgers 5, Atlanta Braves 3; San Diego Padres 5, Cincinnati Reds 0; Philadelphia [illegible]

BOXING

SEOUL: IBF Featherweight title: Oh-Min Gun (S Kor) bt K Ramkins (US), pts.
WINNIPEG: International amateur tournament: Scottish Athletic Club bt Winnipeg 4-3.

TENNIS

TAMPERE, Finland: Semi-finals: L Bottazzi (It) bt J Carlsson (Swe), 6–4, 7–5; P Svensson (Swe) bt J Levine (US), 6–3, 6–3.
BIELEFELD, West Germany: International tournament: J Cihak (Cz) bt P Elter (WG), 6–2, 7–5.

Archery

LEAMINGTON: UK Masters: Men: 1, R D Matthews, 1,272; 2, S Hallard, 1,253; 3, R T Bishop, 1,245. Women: 1, P M Edwards, 1,237: [illegible]

GOLF

KONAN, Japan: Women's tournament (27 holes): Final scores (Japanese unless stated): 105: Tu A-Yu (Tai) 71, 34. 107: H Higuchi 68, 39. 108: S Suzuki 71, 38, Y Kamel 74, 35.
MALVERN, Pennsylvania: LPGA event: Leading third round scores: 210 A Alcott 73, 68, 69. 211: P Sheehan 65, 72, 74. 212: D White 71, 72, 69; C Chillemi 70, 71, 71. 213: J Inkster 73, 71, 69. 214: K Baker 69, 74, 71. British score: 223: C Panton 73, 74, 76.
RYE, New York: Westchester classic: Leading third round scores: 202: C Beck 63, 69, 70. 203: J Haas 67, 68, 68. 204: T Kite 70, 66, 68; S Simpson 66, 68, 70. 206: J Dent 71, 69, 66. 207: M O'Meara 69, 68, 70; M Lye 71, 70, 66; G McCord 68, 72, 67; L Roberts 68, 69, 70. British Placing: 224: P Oosterhuis, 69, 75, 80.

FOOTBALL

TEL AVIV: Israel 0, Wales 0.

MODERN PENTATHLON

STOCKHOLM: Fencing: 1, J Danielsson (Swe); 2, J McNeil (US). Overall: Men: 1, J E Danielsson (Swe) 2,194 points; 2, L Pettersson (Swe) 2,078. British places: 13, R Phelps 1,942; 14, M Mumford 1,938; 30, J Nowak 1,818; 36, S Sowerby 1,754. Women: 1, M G Larsson (Swe) 2,116; 2, S Moresee (Fr) 2,044. British places: 10, S Parker 1,900; 13, T Purton 1,858; 35, L Ball 1,570; 39, S Ross 1,405.

YACHTING

COWES: Solent points championship: fifth race: Class 1: 1, Sapphire (J A Bassett); 2, Ultimatum (J C Lewis); 3, Lancer VI [illegible]

[illegible]

RACING

Stewards anger quiet American

By Michael Seely

The local stewards were certainly hitting out right, left and centre at Epsom on Saturday. No sooner had they dealt with Pat Eddery than were inquiring into Darell McHargue's riding of Molara in the Alberta Rose Stakes on Friday. They found McHargue guilty of injudicious riding and fined him £100. "It's a whole crock of bull," the former champion American jockey said. "I'm going to see my solicitor about taking some action."

The camera patrol film showed that McHargue had settled the filly down in last place, racing on the bridle. Just over a quarter of a mile from home, he asked Molara to get down to business, but she showed signs of inexperience and did not respond. She passed two beaten horses in the last furlong.

"She ran very green, and didn't handle the course," McHargue commented yesterday. "Epsom is fine if a horse is suited to it, but if they don't like it, it's a terrible track. But the stewards didn't seem inclined to give either her or me the benefit of the doubt. I've cooled down now and certainly don't intend to do anything. Bit it's a bit upsetting, as I love it here and think that British racing is the best in the world."

McHargue, aged 28, won his United States title in 1978, and has ridden nearly 2,000 winners

Luca Cumani, McHargue's present employer, was not at Epsom on Friday, but expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with his jockey's riding. "Molara is only a moderate animal. And will probably pick up a small race in due course. I only ran her here, as there are so few maiden fillies events at this time of the season. I had to run her somewhere. If the stewards don't want us to run our moderate horses at all, they should tell us."

At Brighton, on May 30 McHargue was also interviewed by the stewards after finishing fourth on Wise Crown behind Tamertown Lad in the Whitehawk Stakes and was deemed to have caused interference. He was informed that his style "seemed unsuited to the course".

Reading between the lines it seems that the stewards are trying to make McHargue conform to accepted standards of jockeyship without taking enough account of his quiet and unobtrusive style.

REDCAR

GOING: good
Draw: No advantage

2.15 GRASMERE SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £916: 5f) (11 runners)

1	321302	BETHAN (D) (Sir G Glover) R Hollinshead 8-12	W Ryan 3	1
2		AUGUSTA'S BOY (F Kent) A Balding 8-11	J Balding	8
4	030	PRIVATE TUNE (B) (A Smith) A Smith 8-11	S Webster	4
5	0	BRECKLAND LADY (R Weatherington) T Fairhurst 8-8	R P Elliott	6
7	4	CHARMING VIEW (Mrs A Jones) Rbt Jones 8-8	E Hide	9
8		DOMTONY (D Wood) J Berry 8-8	K Darley	3
10	0004	KARI GIRL (M Britain) D Plant 8-8	B Coogan	10
11	3	KRISLIN (J Peers) R Stubbs 8-8	D Nicholls	2
12	0	LOVE GROWS COLDER (Mrs C Calver) P Calver 8-8	J Matthias	11
13	042	PARADE GIRL (B) (Roldvale Ltd) M W Easterby 8-8	M Birch	7
19		SPECIAL STEP (Mrs M Ward) H Wharton 8-8	S Keightley	5

1983: Rosinka 8-1 S Horsfall (11-10 fav) J Berry 4 ran.

15-8 Bethan, 3 Parade Girl, 9-2 Charming View, 13-2 Kari Girl, 8 Krislin, Domtony, 16 others.

Redcar selections

By Mandarin

2.15, Charming View. 2.45, Warplane. 3.15, Revenged. 3.45, Voonorco. 4.15, Swiss Franc Sweety. 4.45, Padre Pio.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.15, Merdon Monarch. 3.45, Favourite Nephew. 4.15, Surprise. 4.45, Jacoran.

Michael Seeley's selection: 3.45, Line Of Fortune.

2.45 WINDERMERE HANDICAP (£1,544: 1m) (10)

1	110400-	VITEGESON (C,D) (C H Newton jun Ltd) T Fairhurst 4-9-13	R P Elliott	2
2	0-02421	FOOLISH WAYS (D) (A Balding) A Balding 5-9-6 (10 ex)	J Balding	8
3	0314-03	WARPLANE (C) (A Wilson) C Thornton 4-9-2	J Bleasdale	4
7	000-344	COLEY (D) (R Coleman) Denys Smith 5-8-6	M Fry	7
8	400-024	MARTON MAID (B) (R Hopton) S Wiles 4-8-8	M Wood	6
9	10-0002	TEEJAY (D,B) (J Ogden) M Camacho 5-8-6	N Connorton	3
10	01-0000	K-BATTERY (Mrs M Butler) W Elsey 3-8-1	M L Thomas	10
11	040-403	LATE HOUR (BF) (G Smyth) R Hollinshead 5-7-12	W Ryan 3	9
15	00/12-0	SCRUMMAGE (J Robinson) E Alston 6-7-8	S P Griffiths 7	5
16	1300-00	TORONTO STAR (C,B) (Mrs S Atkinson) A Potts 4-7-7	N Carlisle	1

1983: Clewiston 7-7-10 Paul Eddery (33-1) A Cawley 16 ran.

5-2 Warplane, 7-2 Foolish Ways, 5 Teejay, 6 Late Hour, 8 Vitegeson, 10 Coley, 14 Marton Maid, 16 others.

3.15 ULLSWATER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,246: 1m 4f) (12)

1	00-00	FRENCH NEPHEW (L Brearley) Miss S Hall 9-7	M Birch	1
2	2310-00	MAJOR'S REQUEST (R Howarth) E Weymes 9-7	K Hodgson	4
4	00-300	BALLYCRACKERS (Mrs J Connew) M H Easterby 9-2	E Hide	9
5	000-219	MERDON MONARCH (J Smith) R Sheather 9-2	-	7
6	00-0	ALCMENE (B) (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 9-1	P Robinson	5
8	000000	PLOUGHMAN'S (J Bigg) R Hollinshead 8-11	W Ryan 3	6
9	3-24	OLIVIAN (BF) (I Southcott) J W Watts 8-9	N Connorton	12
12	0-40000	ELITIST (N Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 8-4	B Coogan	3
13	00-0	MAHOGANY HALL (Mrs C Calver) P Calver 8-1	M Beecroft	8
14	000-030	SKY MARINER (C) (A Duffield) G Calvert 8-1	L Charnock	2
15	000-004	BOMBARD (D Thom) D Thom 7-12	J Lowe	10
16	000-002	REVENGED (M Britain) D Plant 7-10	K Darley	11

1983: Jay Ellie Thaw 7-5 A Mackay (5-1) T Fairhurst 8 ran.

11-8 Merdon Monarch, 11-4 Olivian, 9-2 Revenged, 15-2 Alcmene, 12 Major's Request, 14 others.

3.45 BUTTERMERE MAIDEN STAKES (£1,310: 1m 6f 160yd) (11)

2	/000-20	BUSTOFF (Mrs C Geraghty) Miss S Hall 4-9-5	J Bleasdale	1
3	032	LINE OF FORTUNE (BF) (H Candy) H Candy 4-9-5	J Matthias	7
6	4424-44	CAP D'AZURE (Dr D Smith) S Norton 4-9-2	J Lowe	4
8	000	ASPRO ASTRO (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 3-8-2	P Robinson	10
12	3-00	BRUALDAD (Mrs E Watson) M H Easterby 3-8-2	K Hodgson	6
14	042-032	FAVOURITE NEPHEW (Sheikh Mohammed) F Durr 3-8-2	M L Thomas	2
15	0	HALLO RIVER (Mrs J Cookson) J FitzGerald 3-8-2	G Brown 7	9
19	0000-	MR TEASIE WEASIE (Mrs R Raymond) W Pearce 3-8-2	S Keightley	3
20	00000	PIRATE GUNNER (S Hutton) P Rohan 3-8-2	S Webster	5
24	04	VORNORCO (B McNeil) A Stewart 3-8-2	M Birch	8
26	040-00	LILY OF LAGUNA (G Reed) C Thornton 3-7-13	K Darley	11

1983: Prince Henry 3-8-2 A Mackay (5-1) M Tompkins 15 ran.

9-4 Favourite Nephew, 3 Line Of Fortune, 9-2 Vornorco, 8 Hallo River, Cap D'Azure, 10 Brualdad, 15 others.

4.15 THIRLMERE STAKES (£1,809: 1m 1f) (14)

1	00-42	CABELLEROS (J McCaughey) R Hollinshead 4-8-12	W Ryan 3	4
2	90200/0	FIDALGO (G Brealy) W Pearce	S Keightley	12
3	0-	SEAN BE FRIENDLY (M Reddan) M Reddan 4-8-12	-	14
5	204-041	FENCHURCH COLONY (D Brotherton) M H Easterby 3-8-10	M Birch	6
6	0-	KELLET (Miss J Eaton) H Wharton 4-8-9	W Wharton	10
7	0000-	RUSTY BABY (Don E Incisa) Don E Incisa 4-8-9	Tiziana Sozzi	3
8	0001	SWISS FRANC SWEETY (A Smith) M W Easterby 3-8-7	K Hodgson	1
9	0-40000	ABA NABEEM (A Salman) S Norton 3-8-3	J Lowe	8
11	0-0	FATHER RIGEN (Mrs M Tobin) A Balding 3-8-3	B Coogan	5
13	40200-0	HALF SHAFT (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 3-8-3	P Robinson	11
20	0-0	DREAM ONCE MORE (A Duffield) G Calvert 3-8-0	L Charnock	9
24	0-0	SOBRIQUET (D Ibbotson) Miss L Siddall 3-8-0	G Gosney	13
25	0-0	SURPRISE (Frau W Richter) F Durr 3-8-0	M L Thomas	2
26	-30-2042	TIZZY (T Holland-Martin) D Arbuthnot 3-8-0	M Hills	7

1983: Bullom 3-7-12 M Fry (7-2) Denys Smith 16 ran.

5-4 Tizzy, 7-2 Fenchurch Colony, 5 Swiss Franc Sweety, 13-2 Cabelleros, 12 Aba Nabeem, Surprise, 14 others.

4.45 BASSENTHWAITE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,608: 6f) (12)

3	0010-00	JACORAN (C,D) (D Gorton) E Eldin 9-7	E Guest 5	9
4	03-1	PADRE PIO (Mrs G Ward) D Arbuthnot 9-5	M Hills	6
5	200-000	SNOW CHILD (D) (Mrs R Carson) Denys Smith 9-5	M Fry	5
8	04-4001	TRIAD TREBLE (D,B) (Triad Garages Ltd) Hbt Jones 9-3 (9 ex)	K Darley	12
9	03-4000	FILL THE JUG (D,B) (J Irving) T Fairhurst 9-1	D Coates 7	2
10	002-	SISTER HANNAH (E Maude) C Booth 8-12	G Oldroyd	8
11	000200	JESTERS PET (C) (T Bell) R Whitaker 8-12	N Carlisle	7
13	302	SIMPLE MELODY (R Sangster) J W Watts 8-9	B Thomson	4
14	400-000	GLINT OF SILVER (T Marsh) R Sheather 8-6	W Ryan 3	11
16	02-0	NORTHERN PROSPECT (E Maddison) Mrs G Reveley 8-5	S Horsfall 5	10
20	00-0000	THE MANOR (B) (C Bowdler) E Alston 7-10	S P Griffiths 7	3
22	0000-02	GREY CHARM (M Britain) D Plant 7-7	J Lowe	1

1983: Ozra 7-5 A Mackay (4-1 fav) C Booth 18 ran.

5-2 Padre Pio, 100-30 Simple Melody, 9-2 Grey Charm, 6 Triad Treble, 8 Jacoran, 12 Jesters Pet, Snow Child, 14 others.

Saturday's results

Epsom

1.45 1, Sylvan Navarro (5-1 jt-fav); 2, Tobermory Boy (11-1); 3, Ferryman (7-1). Ismora (5-1 jt-fav). 9 ran.

2.15 1, Turn The Key (5-1); 2, Seattle Rose (8-1); 3, No Reproach (14-1). Miss Saint-Cloud (85-40 fav). 11 ran.

3.0 FOR FULL RESULT SEE FACING PAGE.

3.35 1, Opera Comique (100-30 fav); 2, Indian Flower (5-1), 3, Single Love (10-1). 8 ran. NR: Ninattash, Enchanted Lad.

4.05 1, Royal Recourse (11-8 fav); 2, Green Ruby (7-1), dead heat 2, Bridge Steel Lady (8-1). 10 ran.

4.40 1, Hit The Heights (15-2); 2, Fast Service (12-1); 3, Viceroy Lad (10-1). Tramps (9-4 fav). 10 ran. NR: Stylish Mover.

5.20 1, Floreasco (6-5 fav); 2, Luxury (8-1); 3, Tinoco (14-1). 11 ran.

Haydock Park

2.0 1, Bold Kelly (9-1); 2, Artaral (8-1); 3, Northern Hope (14-1). Shipways (11-4) fav 14 ran. NR: Muscial Maiden, Pokey's Pet.

2.35 1, Harlyn Bay (10-1); 2, Stormy Gull (10-1); 3, Trade Line (8-1). Super Express (11-4 fav). 12 ran. NR: Ash Fair.

3.10 1, Hoyer (100-30); 2, Forest Of Dean (2-1 fav); 3, Estoc (25-1). 8 ran.

3.45 1, Mr Meeka (11-1); 2, Never So Bold (5-1); 3, Sarab (5-1). Flight Plan (4-1 fav). 13 ran.

4.15 1, March Spark (33-1); 2, Tentraco Lady (3-1); 3, It'm For Gate (11-4 fav). 18 ran.

4.45 1, Lady Of Leisure (7-1); 2, Moninsky (5-1 fav); 3, Boffin Emily (11-2). 11 ran. NR: Sounds Beautiful.

5.15 1, Turkish Delight (10-1); 2, Salala (5-4fav); 3, Italian Secret (12-1). 10 ran. NR: Emerald Eagle.

Catterick Bridge

2.10 1, King of California (7-1); 2, Halcyon Cove (7-1); 3, Navarro Secondo (7-1). Piano Man (4-9 fav). 8 ran. NR: Northern Treat.

2.45 1, Here I Am (25-1); Dancing Orange (12-1), 3, Gastronomic (10-1). Wilma Rudolph (evens fav) 14 ran. NR: Crimson Ring.

3.50 1, Providus (1-2 fav); 2, The Upstart (5-2); 3, Ernie Bilko (15-2). 5 ran. NR: Garda's Glory, Kapegi, Tickled Trout.

4.20 1, Miss Beaky (12-1); 2, Spoilt For Choice (14-1); 3, Crymlyn (25-1), 4 Ballinacurra (5-4 fav). 19 ran. NR: Adjusted.

4.50 1, Over Your Shoulder (7-4 fav); 2, Cuisiesanno (7-2); 3, Jenny Wylie (25-1). 12 ran.

Warwick

5.40 1, Initial Promise (1-2 fav); 2, Sea Farer Lake (40-1), 3, Chiatta (25-1). (13 ran) nr: Shut.

6.15, Woodcarver (5-4 fav), 2, Kadesh (7-2), 3, Misk (12-1). 14 ran. nr: Sultan Zaman.

6.30, Nasimah (10-1), 2, Wortingworth Waltz 15-2), 3, Oryx Minor (13-2). Record Wing (4-1 fav) 15 ran.

7.0 1, Glazepta Town (11-4 Jt fav), 2, Bootle Jack (7-2), 3, Crofter's Habit (14-1). Mister Pesard (11-4 Jt fav) 9 ran.

7.30 1, Fortune's Guest (11-4 Fav), 2, Rikki Tavi (7-2), 3, Canio (7-2) 10 ran. nr: Skyline Drive.

8.0 1, Nesting Time (11-4), 2, Theresa (2-1 fav), 3, Stock Hill Lass (12-1) 14 ran.

8.30 1, Virgin Isle (7-2 fav), 2, Arbitrage (8-1), 3, Feydan (4-1) 15 ran. nr: Caliph, Bossy Boots.

9.0 1, Absent Lover (33-1), 2, Shared Experience (33-1), 3, Autolycus (5-2). In The Breeze (7-4 fav) 15 ran. nr: In The Breeze.

Point-to-point winners

TORRINGTON FARMERS: Hunt: Bubbling Spirit. Op: Swarm. L.Op: National Clover. R.Op: Jonks Bubble. Adj: Cinbar. Mdn: Princess Petal.

Leaders on the flat

TRAINERS

	1st	2nd	3rd	Days since win	Level stakes
H Cecil	29	20	11	0	+ 2.78
M Stoute	27	19	13	0	-23.70
W O'Gorman	24	18	9	0	+ 5.88
G Harwood	23	13	28	7	-45.58
R Hollinshead	21	11	19	3	-34.00
J Berry	19	25	17	0	-79.50
P Cole	19	13	8	0	+59.45
J Dunlop	19	16	11	0	-31.07
P Haslam	17	4	4	0	+55.61
R Hannon	13	11	15	3	-74.83
P Walwyn	13	13	20	0	-31.40
H G Jones	12	11	9	0	-8.06
P Kelleway	12	10	16	2	-29.28

JOCKEYS

	1st	2nd	3rd	Losing sequence	Level stakes
T Ives	39	34	20	0	-28.61
P Eddery	36	27	24	15	- 5.10
L Piggott	36	30	27	3	-20.95
S Cauthen	34	29	32	10	-42.88
W Swinburn	33	20	14	3	- 9.43
W Carson	27	35	29	8	-98.24
G Duffield	25	26	14	1	-58.03
B Rouse	23	15	26	1	-68.04
K Darley	20	14	22	4	-19.88
J Reid	20	21	18	3	-64.55
J Lowe	19	18	18	2	-48.34
T Quinn	19	8	9	0	+85.57
W Ryan	19	11	19	11	-11.12

also on page 22

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Full Secretarial Training Courses with Word Processing, Business Studies and Media options. Employment Bureau. Tel 01-629-2904 or write ref TM.18. Dunraven St. Park Lane. London. W1 Y3FE.

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BASIC PROGRAMMING COURSES for absolute beginners. 01-379 7610. Belair, 10 Denmark St, London WC2.

BRITISH AIRWAYS. Travel courses. 01-836 1316. Belair, 10 Denmark St. London WC2.

ST JAMES'S Secretarial College. prospectus Mrs Day, 4 Wetherby Gdns. SW5. 01-373 3852.

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Magazine publisher needs secretary for 4 months whilst present secretary takes maternity leave. Must be experienced. Shorthand useful but not essential. Attractive W1 offices. Please ring Beverlie Flower on 439 0558.

PARK LANE. Top shorthand / audio sec for 3 mths. top rates. Phone: Masterlock Recruitment on 01-938 1846 / 1718.

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We have just increased our rates to our team of senior level secretaries, if you enjoy being busy, and are flexible enough to work in the West End and City, ring us now. You need speeds of 100/60 and at least 2 yrs senior secretarial experience in central London to be able to join our team.
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UP TO £5.30 per hour

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c £9,000 EC1

Start-up situation; a new company doing promotion and marketing for consumer blue chips accounts. Buying the furniture and organising systems. A exciting opportunity with good career prospects as the company grows for a PA with good sh/typing speeds. Age 23-35 self motivated, able to work on own initiative and good on the phone.
For further details please call Kate Couldrey on 01 581 2977/2947
21 Beauchamp Place SW3
Tel: 01 581 2977

Bilingual German
£9,500 + excellent fringe benefits
PA/Sec 26+ with German and English shorthand, for MD City Merchant Bank. Experience an advantage, EC2.

£8,500+ excellent fringe benefits
PA/Sec 24+ (100/50) with banking experience to help 2 young Vice Presidents, very happy relaxed working atmosphere. Merchant Bank WC2.

£8,000 Audio
Audio Sec mid 20's for partner excellent City Co.

£7,900 Sec
Secretary mature age group preferred with simple French, (100/50) to join excellent Co SW1, free restaurant.
Also wanted PART-TIME SEC. mature age group preferred (100/50)
Phone 437 8478 or 734 3768
133 Oxford St, Rec Cons
Miller/McNish

General Appointments

CAREER OPPORTUNITY FOR PERSONABLE GRADUATE

Small, rapidly expanding recruitment consultancy, specialising in banking, seeks a trainee interviewer with telephone charisma. Your future will be adequately rewarded in return for enthusiasm and dedication.
For further details contact
JOSLYN ROWE ASSOCIATES
on 01-283 6891

BRANCH MATERIALS CONTROLLER

Large American computer company are in urgent need of a person to organise, co-ordinate and control our branch materials – Eastern Division.

Person will be responsible for the storeage of service parts valued at £500,000 plus 16 customer engineers as 65% of the business is 2-4 hour response contracts. You will also be responsible for maintaining a computerised controlled system relating to the above duties.

Position would suit someone who has experience relevent to the vacancy. *They are offering an excellent salary and very generous company benefits.*

For futher information please call:

Joanne McCaffrey on 353 3232
Alfred Marks Recruitment Consultants.

INTERIOR DESIGN STUDIO

Requires young enthusiastic assistant. Salary dependent on experience. Send full C.V. to:
DVD International Ltd.,
18 Gunter Grove, London SW10.

INTERESTED IN ANTIQUES?

If so, we have a vacancy for a secretary and a senior salesman in St. James's. 9.00-5.00 Monday to Friday.
Telephone: 930 7793

SUCCESSFUL BROKER

Seeks ambitious 25-30 year-old for large City/ West End opportunity. Possible earnings of £12,000 upwards during training.
Tel: Peter Ross on 01-283 6861 (office hours)

JOURNALISTS, WRITERS wanted for occasional unpaid articles and reviews for society magazine. 01-499 1055.

INFORMATION EXECUTIVE. You are probably a graduate & are willing to learn how to work with a microcomputer as part of your job. You are bright, interested in TV commercials and are able to use your own initiative. Salary £8,000-£10,000 depending on age & experience. Ring Dan Levin or John Gordon on 01-734 7185.

EGON RONAY ORGANISATION requires an experienced Proof Reader for at least 25 hours a week. Should be knowledgeable about food. Write with CV and salary requirement to Mrs Arnold, Egon Ronay Organisation, Greencoat House, Francis St., London SW1P 1DH.

RESIDENTIAL NEGOTIATOR for West London Estate Agents. A unique opportunity for a career minded individual. Hard work and a pleasant personality are a pre-requisite for the successful applicant. Pref age 25/35 yrs. Faron Sutaria. 01-243 8521.

ENTHUSIASTIC and imaginative cook required for friendly Egon Ronay standard garden restaurant in City. Opportunity for someone keen and creative. Ring Brenda on 726 4446 before midday or after 3pm.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

Continued from page 24

NANNY – BABY SITTER wanted urgently for household in London W6, with two children (10 & 14) & baby (6 mnths). Must be reliable & willing to work flexible hours. Refs essential. Salary negotiable. Tel: 01 381 5903 (10am – 6 pm).

RECENTLY widowed barrister living Chelsea, requires live-in nanny/mothers help for 3 yr old daughter, end June. Good salary. Driver and dog lover essential. Tel: 01-351 1961.

MAKER of Chinese Noodles required, at least 5 years experience required with ability to train fellow staff. Wages negotiable. Apply to Lucky Dragon Limited, 66 Webbs Road, London SW11.

MONTE CARLO £200 weekly. butler/cook couple required. Fry Staff Consultants Aldershot. 0252 316369

LEGAL NOTICES

MARY ELIZABETH HATCH DECEASED
PURSUANT TO THE TRUSTEE ACT 1925

Any person and especially Robert Brian Thompson having a claim against or an interest in the estate of Mary Elizabeth Hatch (née Thompson) late of Southmoor House, Southmoor near Abingdon Oxfordshire formerly of 86 Cherry Lane, Lymm, Cheshire and formerly of Belfast, Ulster who died on the 4th day of February 1983 is required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Executor of the Will of the deceased on or before the 14th August 1984 after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the estate having regard only to claims and interests of which they have had notice.

Dated this 11th day of June 1984.
CHALLENOR & GARDINER
122 London Road
Headington
Oxford

NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

BOOK-KEEPER/RECEPTIONIST

Wanted by London property company with very comfortable offices off Park Lane. Excellent salary for someone with sound book-keeping experience plus an attractive personality. Tel: 01-499 8831 9.30-5.30.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST – £7,500 + excellent benefits. Large consumer organisation based close to Southwark Bridge seek a professional, experienced person who is well presented and spoken to run their extremely busy reception area. You should have good typing – 50 wpm and be aged 25+. Contact Sue Kershaw, 404 4933 (24 hrs). Fleet Personnel (Rec Cons).

RECEPTIONIST 21+ £6,200 – Beautiful Clothes (October Review). Leading city solicitors seek well spoken, well groomed receptionist to join a busy team of three. Full range of reception duties in beautiful surroundings. Please contact Sue Venables 404 4933 (24 hours) Fleet Personnel (Rec Cons).

TRAVEL CLERK. IATA and BABS experience essential, long term temporary bookings, immediate starts. Alfred Marks Recruitment Consultants, 181 Regent Street, or ring 734 0157 and speak to Marcia.

RESIDENTIAL SALES NEGOTIATOR 23-40 required by Estate Agents in SW1 to sell property in Westminster, Pimlico and Chelsea. High evenings potential directly relevant to success 351-1602 or 828 1457.

PART TIME VACANCIES

ENTERTAINMENTS CO, Kensington Small friendly Co need well spoken part-time receptionist, 1.00 to 5.30 pm Monday to Friday. Good at dealing with people and some typing. Phone 01-603 9261

SOLICITORS EC1. Partner requires capable secretary Fridays, Mondays and one other day. Salary negotiable. Telephone 01-831 7721 (Mr Martin).

MATURE EXP. PA (audio) 10-4. £5,500. W1. Language Staff Agy: 435 8922.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
CLAUDE INNES SHEPHERD MEMORIAL FUND
SCHEME FOR THE REGULATION OF THE CHARITY

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 261558A/2-SC) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

BANKING AND ACCOUNTANCY APPOINTMENTS

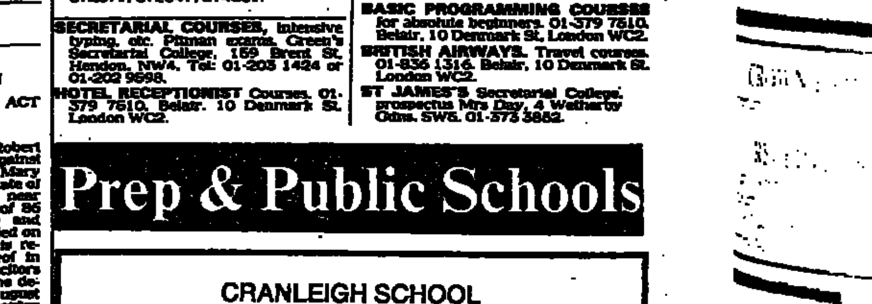
CASHIER P.A.Y.E CLERK required with at least 3 years experience for a firm of chartered surveyors in NW8. For interview contact Mr Tolias. 722 9752.



Computer Appointments
Appear each Tuesday

01-837-1234 Ext 7677

Prep & Public Schools



CRANLEIGH SCHOOL

HEAD OF PHYSICS
required January 1985

Physics is taught to all boys in the School up to O Level, either as Nuffield Physics or as part of Combined Science. In the Sixth Form there are some 70 boys and girls preparing for the Nuffield A Level in Physics, of whom 30% will be aiming at Oxbridge examinations; five Open Awards were gained last year. The Department occupies a modern laboratory block which offers excellent facilities for project work, and there are close links with teh Departments of Engineering Electronics and Computing.
Cranleigh salary scale. Accommodation provided.
Applications with names of two referees, to: The Headmaster, Cranleigh School, Surrey GU6 8QQ.

Educational

CO–ORDINATORS
FOR ENVIROMENT AND PLANNING RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

Applications are invited for two posts of Research Co-Ordinators for new research programmes being mounted by the ESRC Environment and Planning Committee.

(1) *The Changing Urban and Regional System*

This programme will seek to develop an overview of the local and regional impact of, and responses to, economic and social change. It will be based on a set of inter-related studies examining the dynamics of change at the local level and exploring some of the implications of such change for planning and development.

The Co-ordinator will assist in the further development of the programme and be responsible for conducting preliminary research, the assessment of research proposals, the monitoring of commissioned research and the dissemination of findings.

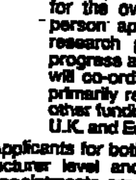
(2) *Environmental Issues*

This programme will focus on environmental issues where new thinking by social scientists is most needed and will include work on economic, social and institutional aspects of conservation, environmental sustainability, risk assessment and landscape protection. Some of the research will involve a European dimension.

The Co-ordinator will be responsible to the committee for the overall management of the programme. The person appointed will advise on the assessment of research proposals, the monitoring of research in progress and the dissemination of completed research; will co-ordinate research-related activities; and will be primarily responsible for ensuring effective liaison with other funding bodies and interested organisations in the U.K. and Europe.

Applicants for both of these posts should be at lecturer/senior lecturer level and have relevant research experience. The appointments are expected to be up to 40% time over three years.

For further details contact:
Cathy Futers, ESRC, 1, Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0BD
Tele: 01–353 5252, Please quote ref. EPC/T
Closing date for applications: Friday, 20th July 1984



E|S|R|C ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL



TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC LONDON
ADMINISTRATOR

The Administrator will be retiring at the end of the year and the Board wishes to appoint his successor at an earlier date allow for an overlap in this important post.

Previous experience in administration (including computer applications), financial control and personnel management is essential. Preferred age 40 plus.

Salary on NJC 'PO' Scale (approx £15,000 – £17,000 inc LWA). Full details available from the Assistant to the Administrator, Trinity College of Music, Mandeville Place, London W1 (01-935 5773). **Closing date 2nd July 1984.**




The Governing Body of
SOUTHLANDS COLLEGE
Wimbledon Parkside, London SW19
(Methodist Division of Education and Youth)
invites applications for the post of
SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
as from 1st January 1985

The post is a new one consequent upon administrative reorganisation. The Senior Administrative Officer will be responsible for administrative and financial matters under the direction of the Principal.
Salary will be on the NJC Local Government scale for Principal Officers (PO3 range) currently £11,703 to £12,738 p.a. plus London weighting of £1,134.
Southlands is a residential college of the Roehampton Institute of Higher Education, with upwards of 700 students.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal, to whom application should be made by 30th June 1984.

CROWN HOUSE SCHOOL
Independent, co-educational combined school has a vacancy for a
RECEPTION TEACHER
To start in September, 1984.
Please apply in writing with full CV to the Headmaster, 19 London Road, Hight Wycombe, Bucks, HP11 1BJ.
interviews May/June.

GUIDANCE FOR ALL AGES!
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25-34 yrs. Taking stock. Changes
35-54 yrs. Just Career. Redundancy
Assessments and Guidance for all ages. Free brochure:
CAREER ANALYSTS
90 Gloucester Place, W1
01-935 5452 (24 hrs)

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
Sir William Dunn School of Pathology
ADMINISTRATOR – Grade IIx
Salary £11,160 – £15,085

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above post which it is hoped to fill from 1st September, 1984. The post carries superannuation in the U.S.S. The Administrator, reporting directly to the Head of Department, is responsible for financial and budgetary control of the Department, for administration of the building, its services and research-support facilities and for the appointment and general supervision of technical, clerical and maintenance staff.

Further particulars may be obtained from Professor H. Harris, Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3RE to whom applications, giving details of education, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent as soon as possible. There is no application form.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
'NEW BLOOD' LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Physics in the general area of liquid physics with an interest in the interplay between statistical mechanical theory and experiment. Experience in some aspect of experimental liquid state physics or computer simulation would be an advantage but not essential. The successful candidate will, however, be expected to be associated with the work of Professor J. E. Enderby or Dr. R. E. Evans.

Salary will be on the Lecturers' salary scale (£7,190 – £14,125), under review.

Further particulars should be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, to whom applications should be sent by 6th July 1984, quoting reference JC.

THE FLINDERS UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY
(Organic Chemistry)

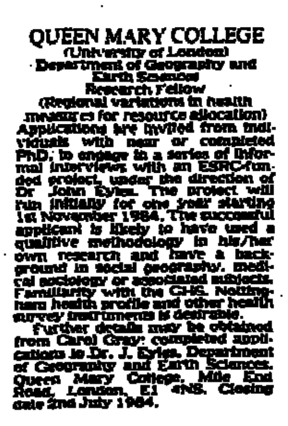
Applications are invited from chemists working in any area of organic chemistry for appointment to a second Chair of Chemistry in the school of Physical Sciences. The Professors are expected to provide leadership both in research and in the teaching of chemistry in the University.

Currently, the major areas of research in organic chemistry are the synthesis of alicyclic compounds for NMR and substituent effect studies; organometallic chemistry, and the synthesis of aromatic compounds of medical interest. Other major areas of research in chemistry are the structure and reactivity of solids surfaces, catalysis and electrochemistry.

Salary: $A51,006 a year (academic salaries are currently under review).

Enquiries of an academic nature may be directed to Professor B. G. Baker, School of Physical Sciences. Further information about the position, the conditions of appointment (including superannuation arrangements) and details required of applicants may be obtained from the Secretary General, The Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications should be lodged, in duplicate, with the Registrar, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, South Australia 5042, by 17 August 1984.



QUEEN MARY COLLEGE
(University of London)
Department of Geography and Earth Sciences
Research Fellow
(Regional variations in health measures for resource allocation)

Applications are invited from individuals with near or completed PhD, to engage in a series of informal interviews with an ESRC-funded project, under the direction of Dr John Eyles. The project will run initially for one year starting 1st November 1984. The successful applicant is likely to have used a qualitive methodology in his/her own research and have a background in social geography, medical sociology or associated subjects. Familiarity with the CHS, Nottingham health profile and other health survey instruments is desirable.

Further details may be obtained from Carol Gray; completed applications to Dr. J. Eyles, Department of Geography and Earth Sciences, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E1 4NS. Closing date 2nd July 1984.

HOLIDAY TUITION by experienced Oxford Undergraduates. All main C.E. and G.C.E. subjects. Competitive rates. Based London but will travel. Apply by 30th June: Tim de Lisle, Undergraduate Tutors, 15 Worcester Place, Oxford

OXBRIDGE tuition on A-level retakes in English offered by experienced Oxford M.A 0990 27933.

The Times guide to career choice

Mounting an attack on the job market

Marjorie Hills devises an alternative attitude to finding work

Job-hunting can be frustrating, so you may like to consider an alternative attitude to work and attempt something completely different. Stop to think about those people who seem to have more work on hand than they can cope with. Who are they and can you join them?

While most of us today cannot afford many *new* goods, such as furniture, cars, good clothes and expensive equipment, we must maintain our possessions in reasonable order. Therefore, when you have the skills to provide personal services, such as redecorations, dry cleaning, shoe and clothing repairs, soft furnishings and plumbing, you can earn a fair living.

If the idea of approaching employment by meeting known needs appeals to you, see how you can angle your abilities/knowledge/training/career choice to an attack on the job market.

Routine tasks

Further examples of work for the independent-minded may be helpful; find others for yourself in line with your inclinations. Many "personal services" call for practical or technical skills, such as car upkeep and electrical repairs – your local electrician's tiny shop will be crammed with radios, TV sets, vacuum cleaners and occasionally model railway engines, all needing his attention: variety is one of the pleasures of the small man's work.

Arts and crafts training is a useful start: a course on silver-smithing would enable you to assist a jewelry expert. He too really wants to create beautiful rings and necklaces but his bread and butter line is in minor repairs. which subsidize original work. If you hope to produce unusual knitwear, start by working in a reputable store. Obviously, you have to do routine tasks well: the next step is to interest the buyer. Many fashion designers begin like this. You will absorb knowledge about costs, mark-up, display and customer relations which will be invaluable when you take the risk of starting on your own: the store may well commission samples before then and thus help you to make your reputation.

New leisure industries offer possibilities for enthusiasts. For instance, there is tremendous interest in sailing and canal and river boating: boatyards have a range of jobs and casual labour. Again, if your hobby is woodwork, remember that the good carpenter is rarely out of business. Make favourite occupations work for you.

You will usually have to gain experience by working for a fellow craftsman or expert before deciding to go independent. Among workshops throughout the country, generally in converted warehouses and mainly for the self-employed. Omnibus in London lets flexible office or workshop space at a nominal rent; tenants include computer firms, potters and dressmakers – both traditional and punk. Omnibus accepts young tenants and the atmosphere is mutually supportive.

Outline a case

When you are ready to outline a case for starting your own business and can prove marketing ability as well as book-keeping experience, see your bank manager. He may terrify you with questions about cash-flow, forecasts, records analysis and accounts (let alone asking the crunch point about capital and backing). While working for someone else, you should have familiarized yourself with these concepts.

The bank may help you via the government-assisted scheme. Loan Guarantees for Small Firms. Before reaching this stage, study the information regularly available in the press and on radio and television for the self-employed and the many arrangements made to encourage individual enterprise such as the Manpower Services Commission Enterprise Allowance Scheme. For some young people, these suggestions may come into the too-difficult category. There is no need to give up. If you have talents, plenty of hope and intend to work hard, make your own opportunities.

Why employers still want graduates

Demand for graduates by employers remains at a high level. A recent report by the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services (AGCAS) revealed that increasing numbers of recruiters are keen to have graduates on their staff. However, because of economic uncertainty and the difficulties of forecasting, many firms now wait until the last moment before actively recruiting. The consequence is that a lot of highly employable graduates may not have received a firm job offer before going down.

For some this may be alarming. Parents too may be anxious at the uncertain future facing their sons and daughters now that they have left the support system provided by their college.

The welcome news, therefore, from careers advisory services is that exactly the same facilities are available to them now as when they were students. Just because they have some letters after their names it doesn't mean that they are cut off from all the advice, information, and details of vacancies which were provided to them as undergraduates.

Most graduates of course will pack their bags and return home at the end of term and this usually means moving away from the area of their college. Fortunately, under the so-called mutual-aid system, the various graduate career advisory services who are AGCAS members have agreed to take under their wing each others former students. In other words a Mancunian who attended Bristol University could make use of the Manchester University careers service once he or she got home.

For those students who have decided not to start serious job-seeking until after graduation this is a tremendous boon, bnecause it means that they can get the benefit of everything from the milk round onwards. For some careers advisers, however, taking on responsibility for other institutions' graduates as well as dealing with their own students has led to a major increase in pressure. The London University careers advisory service, for example, is certainly feeling the strain.

As David Paffley, the associate director, commented: "In London we've got not just the graduates whose homes are here but those who have been drawn to the Capital hoping for better opportunities. As a result the number of people we see has gone up considerably and it may mean that some people have to wait a few weeks before getting an interview."

None the less, as Mr Paffley insists, all graduates remain welcome even if they are asked to have some patience whilst waiting for attention.

Some graduates may not necessarily want careers advice as such but simply access to the information in the careers advisory service's library. This too will normally be given to outside graduates and in some cases it may be possible to attend the talks and group sessions which are provided by way of careers education.

Details of job opportunities for graduates are mailed out regularly in Current Vacancies by the central services unit of AGCAS to everyone on their computer. This service is available to all graduates for as long as they need it although the vacancies, of course, are mostly restricted to first appointments. A lot of individual colleges also distribute their own vacancy lists of vacancies in their immediate area.

In the short term, though, the most important facilities of all are the summer recruitment fairs which are organized on a regional basis. Increasing numbers of employers use these as a way of filling their forthcoming vacancies, because by now they have a clear idea of their requirements. Find out from your career advisory service about the fair in your area.

The message, therefore, for the newly graduated is not to wait around too long before starting to job hunt. Go along to a recruitment fair; and contact your local university or polytechnic careers advisory service. Help is at hand – make use of it.

Edward Fennell

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL
Applications are invited for the post of
HEAD OF WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL
Co-educational, day and boarding school of 630 pupils.
The present Head, Mr A. F. Vyvyn-Robinson, who is a member of Headmasters' Conference, will relinquish his appointment on 31st August, 1985.
Applications required by 8th July, 1984. It is hoped that an appointment will be made in October 1984.
Further details and an application form obtainable from the Bursar, Woodbridge School, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 4JH.
Tel: 039 43 5547

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
THE BETHLEM ROYAL & THE MAUDSLEY HOSPITALS, LONDON
Lectureship in Old Age Psychiatry

Applications are invited for a second post of Clinical Lecturer in the newly established Section of Old Age Psychiatry. The applicant will be expected to initiate new research and teaching of the subject and to assist the Professor in administrative and clinical duties.

The post is open to suitably qualified psychiatrists or clinical psychologists. Psychiatrists should possess the M.R.C. Psych. or a higher postgraduate degree and would have an Honorary Senior Registrar contract. Clinical psychologists should possess an appropriate postgraduate qualification. A commitment to the social, psychological and scientific problems of old age is essential but a flexible view will be taken of what constitutes relevant experience, more emphasis being laid on academic track record than on formal training in the field.

Salary within the range appropriate for the discipline.

Applications should be in the form of a curriculum vitae (6 copies) with the names of two referees. They should be sent by 14th July to Professor Raymond Levy, Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 8AF from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION
Inn of Court School of Law
Lectureship in Law

Applications are invited from Barristers holding good honours degrees in law of a UK University or Polytechnic for the post of Lecturer-Tutor on the Vocational Course leading to the Bar Examination.

Salary (including London Allowance) on the scale £9,266 – £11,896 p.a., with contributory pension scheme (U.S.S.). Appointment to commence 1st October 1984.

Application forms and particulars obtainable from the Sub-Dean, The Council of Legal Education, 4, Gray's Inn Place, WC1R 5DX (01-405 4635) to whom they should be returned as soon as possible but not later than 25th June 1984.

EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND FELLOWS

MUSIC SCHOLARSHIP worth 25% fees plus free instrumental tuition for children aged between 9 and 12 on January 1st 1985 at Co-ed IAPS Prep School in the New Forest. Audition June 30th 1984. Full details from The Headmaster, Sandle Manor, Fordingbridge, Hants. (Tel: 0425-53181).

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Zoology which will become vacant on 1st September, 1984. Candidates will be expected to have research experience in Neurochemistry.

Salary will be within the range £7,190 – £14,125 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars, returnable no later than 25 June, 1984, may be obtained from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Ref No. 951.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND CHAIR OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY AT THE UNITED MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS OF GUY'S AND ST THOMAS'S HOSPITALS

The Senate invite applications for the above newly-established Chair.

Applications (11 copies) should be submitted to the Academic Registrar (T), University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained. The closing date for receipt of applications is 10 August, 1984.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST
LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited for our lectureship in the Faculty of law from 1st September 1984, or such other dates as may be arranged. Applications should preferably have special interests in common law subjects. Initial placing, which will depend on age will be made at one of the first four points on the scale for lecturers, (under review from 1.4.84) £7191, £7632, £8082, £8532, rising to £14,127 with contributory pension rights under the U.S.S. The appointment will be subject to a period of probation of up to 3 years. Further particulars of the lectureship may be obtained from the Personal Office, The Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland BT7 1NN. Closing date 27th June 1984.

SUMMER COURSES/ EDUCATIONAL

5-DAY ACTING COURSES (Fee £47) July & Aug Theatre in Kensington. Brochure: Tel 01-946 2161.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
CHAIR OF AGRICULTURAL BIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Agricultural Biology which has become vacant through retirement. Preference will be given to candidates with interests in applied ecology, including pest and disease management and other aspects of crop improvement. The appointment will carry the headship of the Department of Agricultural Biology for an initial period of five years.

The appointment will be effective from 1 October 1984 or as soon as possible thereafter. Salary will be at an appropriate point on the range for professorial staff which commences at £17,275.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, with whom applications (15 copies), giving the names of not more than three referees, must be lodged not later than 27 July 1984. Candidates from outside the British Isles may submit one copy only.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES
LIBRARY

Application are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN on Library Grade IA. The Assistant Librarian will have responsibility for the collections relating to Africa, duties to include book selection, cataloguing and reader services within this division of the Library. Salary, in accordance with age and experience, within the range £7,190 to £11,618 plus £1,186 per annum London Allowance with compulsory membership of the University Superannuation Scheme.

Candidates should possess a good honours degree and appropriate library qualifications and experience. Further particulars and application forms obtainable from the Secretary of the School. Closing date 4 July, 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF BATH
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS
RESEARCH OFFICER IN COMPUTER ALGEBRA

Applications are invited for a post of Research Officer in the Computing Group, tenable for three years from about September 1984. The post is funded by SERC on a grant "Computer-Based Integration in Closed Form", awarded to Dr J H Davenport.

Starting salary up to £6,745.

Further particulars and application forms obtainable from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath, BA2 7AY, quoting ref no: 84/76.

Closing date: 29/6/84

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the appointment of Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Bursar. Candidates should possess a University degree or equivalent qualification.

Salary range £6,310 – £11,615 (under review).

Full details of the appointment from the Assistant Bursar, University of Bristol, Senate House, Tyndall Avenue, Bristol, BS8 1TH, to whom applications should be sent by 29th June 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
MEDICAL SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY
WELLCOME TRUST LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer (Medical or Non-Medical in the Department of Pathology at Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham. The purpose of this Lectureship is to enable a young medical or non-medical graduate to engage in a major research programme in some aspect of tissue pathology or related basic science subject. The Wellcome Trustees have made this award for three years in the first instance with the possibility of renewal for a further two years.

Applications should be supported by a 500 word summary outlining a proposed research programme. Prospective applicants should be less than 35 years of age and should not already hold a tenured post. Salary will be on the Lecturer scale with membership of USS.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar, Medical School, Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham NG7 2UH. (Telephone: (0602) 700111 extension 3202), to whom completed applications should be returned by 10th July 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
Applications are invited for a
TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP

tenable for a maximum of three years. Candidates must be able to teach in tutorial classes, the whole range of English literature from Chaucer onwards, including some Scottish literature but must have teaching interests in 16th and 17th century literature and in Victorian literature. Applicants must be under the age of 28 at time of applying.

Salary of appropriate point within the range £7,190 - £8,630 pa (under review), plus U.S.S.

Applications (three copies in typescript) with the name of three referees should be sent immediately (and certainly not later than Friday 22nd June 1984) to Professor P. C. Bayley, Department of English, University of St Andrews, St Andrews KY16 9AL, from who further brief particulars may be obtained. It is intended to interview selected candidates on Tuesday 10th July.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
TEMPORARY LECTURERS IN MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for three posts tenable for one year from October 1st 1984. (One post is available in each of the following areas of the department: Applied Mathematics; Mathematical logic; Pure Mathematics. In the latter area preference will be given to candidates specialising in analysis). Salary range £7190 – £8530 pe annum (Superannuation).

Applications to be made to Professor Brian Hartley (Chairman), Department of Mathematics, The University, Manchester M13 9PL by June 22nd 1984 from whom further particulars may be obtained. (Tel: 061 273 2601).

University Appointments

Kuwait
University of Kuwait Health Science Centre
Faculty of Medicine
APPOINTMENT IN ANAESTHESIA

The Faculty wishes to appoint a Professor or an Associate Professor to lead the Division of Anaesthetics at the University Teaching Hospital (Murbarak Hospital). The successful applicant will have to be an established consultant, preferably at a University Undergraduage Teaching Hospital. The principal tasks will be to develop a high quality of anaesthetic service, and postgraduate teaching programmes and participate in undergraduate teaching programmes. Facilities for research have been set aside in the Department of Surgery and applications for research funds will be favourably considered.

The successful applicant will also be appointed as Head of the Clinical Department of Anaesthetics by the Ministry of Health and sit on the Discipline Committee for Anaesthetists for the State of Kuwait. He may, in due course, be appointed Chairman. The minimum duration of appointment will be 2 years.

REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT
Applicants for Professorship or for Associate Professorship should possess a PHD, or higher professional medical qualification (eg, MRCP) in their respective speciality and have teaching experience and conducted and published research in the field. Associate Professors should have 9 years' experience past MB, 4 as an Assistant Professor or its equivalent, ie, Lecturer.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT
Salaries: Total monthly salaries will be within the following scales according to qualifications and experience (1 KD = £2.1, US$ 2.91 approx).

Professor with clinical appointments:
KD 1210-1370 8 increments)
Associate Professor with clinical appointments: KD 989-1149 (8 increments)

CLINICAL SUPPLEMENTS: In addition to the above University salaries there will be a monthly clinical supplement paid by the Ministry of Public Health for ten months a year to medical school staff with clinical service commitments.
These are: Professor KD 200
Associate Professor KD 150

Gratuity: There is a gratuity of one month's basic salary for each year employed payable on termination of contract.

Housing: Suitably furnished, air-conditioned accommodation, electricty and water are provided free of charge.

Medical Care: Free comprehensive treatment is available in Kuwait under the State Health Service.

Travel: Air tickets are provided from the country of recruitment for the appointee, spouse and up to three dependent children under 20 years, there after, return air tickets are issued to the country of citizenship or permanent residence. On termination of contract, air tickets are provided to the country of recruitment. A baggage and freight allowance is also provided. In addition, travel expenses for attending one scientific meeting a year are paid by the University up to KD 500 per year.

Vacation: Sixty days paid annual leave and various national holidays.

Education: This is normally provided free in State schools where the instruction is in Arabic. Staff who have to send their children to non-Arabic schools in Kuwait will have a part of the tuition fees of up to a maximum of three met by the University.

Taxation: There is no income tax in Kuwait. Currency is transferable without restriction.

Method of application:
Curriculum vitae in duplicate, which should include personal particulars, qualifications with dates, career history, teaching experience, research accomplishments and clinical experience, should be sent together with the names of three referees to the Dean, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kuwait Health Science Centre, PO Box 24923, Safat Kuwait, to arrive no later than one month from the date of Advertisement.

Enquiries: Further particulars may be obtained from PROFESSOR M. D. VICKERS, Welsh National School of Medicine, Department Anaesthetics, Health Park, Cardiff, CF4 4XN, who is advising the edical School on the appointment.

UWIST
University of Wales
LAW
2 LECTURERS
(one fixed-term 3 years)
(one fixed-term 1 year)
Salary: £7,190-£14,125 per annum (under review)
Requests (quoting Ref. B76/B77) for details and application form to Staffing Office, UWIST, PO Box 68, Cardiff CF1 3XA.
Closing date: 28 June 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
LECTURESHIP IN PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of Psychology. Candidates should possess an honours degree in Psychology together with teaching and research experience in any branch of Psychology, but an interest in Language and related areas of cognition, development or computing would be an advantage. Salary on the Lecturer scale £7,190 – £14,125 p.a. (under review) Informal enquiries to Professor J. Annett, Tel. 0203-24011 extn 2165. Application forms and further details from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL quoting Ref. No: 44/A/84/J. Closing date for receipt of applications 6th July, 1984.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY
RESEARCH FELLOW

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
CHAIR IN COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER
Lectureship in Law

Applications are invited for the above post, tenable from 1 October 1984.

Candidates with any field of interest will be considered but preference may be given to those with interests in the area of Industrial Law.

Salary will be within the range £7,190-£8,630 p.a. on the scale £7,190-£14,125 p.a. (under review), with placement according to age and experience.

Further particulars from the Personnel Office, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4QJ, to whom applications (six copies) giving the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 27 June 1984, quoting reference no. 3382.

University of Bristol
CHAIR IN RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY

The University proposes to make an appointment to a Chair in Restorative Dentistry (Conservative Dentistry and/or Prosthodontics) following the retirement of Professor E. W. Bradford in July 1985.

Suitably qualified candidates are invited to submit applications by 31st July, 1984. Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
School of Education
TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates for a Temporary Lectureship in Education and Industry for three years from September 1984.

The successful candidate will join established staff in the School of Education who provide courses in both Industry and Education, and Education, Training and the 14 to 19-year-old for in-service courses (award- and non-award-bearing) and initial teacher training courses.

The appointment will date from 1 September 1984 on the Lecturer salary scale £7,190 to £14,125 (under review).

Application forms and further particulars can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, to whom completed forms should be returned by 29 June 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN
CENTRE FOR DEFENCE STUDIES
Minsitry of Defence Lectureship

Applications are invited for a new lecturship in the Centre for Defence Studies. The post is funded by the Ministry of Defence under its scheme for the promotion of higher defence studies. The appointment is tenable from 1 October 1984 or as soon as possible thereafter. Candidates should have a particular interest in the contemporary problems of NATO and West European defence.

Salary on Lecturer Scale £7,190 – £14,125 per annum (under review), with appropriate placing.

Further particulars and applications forms from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 6 July 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PHYSICS AND ELECTRONICS
LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a lectureship in the Department of Applied Physics and Electronics, tenable from 1 October 1984 or as soon as possible thereafter. This permanent post is associated with the SERC initiative on FLSI fabrication and design. Teaching duties will primarily be involved with the industrially oriented M.Eng. (Microelectronics Option). The successful candidate will be expected to pursue research work in electronics, for which there are particularly good facilities in the following areas:
Practical VLSI design which is supported by SERC with access to their chip fabrication facilities.
Digital signal processing and data communications with emphasis on VLSI implementation.
Silicon microelectronic devices for which there is a prototype production facility in the Department.
Applicants with experience of these or ther areas of electronics, electronic engineering or physics will be considered.
Salary on the lecturer scale £7,190 to £14,125 (under review) with superannuation.
Applications (5 copies) naming three referees should be sent by Friday, 29 June, 1984 to the Registrar, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
School of Education
TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates for a temporary Lectureship in Special Educational Needs for three years from September 1984.

Candidates should have good teaching experience, preferably including work in the Special Education sector. The Lecturer will make a significant contribution to in-service courses (award-and non-award-bearing), and there will also be some involvement with the initial teacher training of PGCE students.

The appointment will date from 1 September 1984 on the Lecturer salary scale £7,190 to £14,125 (under review).

Application forms and further particulars can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, to whom completed forms should be returned by 29 June 1984.

EDUCATIONAL: STUDENTSHIPS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL THEORY & INSTITUTIONS
ESRC LINKED STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for an ESRC linked studentship tenable for two years in the first instance from October 1984 for postgraduate research into "Partnerships Between Voluntary and Statutory Agencies in the Field of Mental Handicap".

The research is linked to two major research programmes, one concerned with networks of care in the community and the other, with the development of multi-disciplinary teamwork approaches in the mental handicap field

Candidates should have or expect to attain a good honours degree in the Social Sciences.

Applications (two copies) with a CV and names and addresses of two referees should be made to.

Dr Gordon Grant,
Care Networks Project,
Department of Social Theory & Institutions,
University College of North Wales.
Tel: Bangor 351151 (Ext 362)

from whom further particulars can be obtained.

Closing date 25th June, 1984.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY
Department of Engineering
Case Studentship: Digital Control Systems

Applications are invited for a CASE research studentship in collaboration with the British Gas Engineering Research Station, Killingworth, to investigate the reliability of data communications in a gas distribution network and in particular the influence this has on the rest of the digital control system.

Applicants should hold or be anticipating a First or Upper Second class degree in Engineering or Physics, and should have experience in hardware and software design of digital systems.

Applications should be sent as soon as possible to, Dr C Preece, Department of Engineering, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, from whom further information may be obtained.

To advertise in
The Times or The Sunday Times
please telephone
01-837 3311 or 3333
Monday – Friday 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:

THE TIMES
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ

or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333. Funeral Directors' Direct Lines: 01-278 9166 or 01-278 9167.

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. (837 3333 only). For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page, £5 a line. 01-837 1234 ext 7714

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

Most other classified advertisements can be accepted by telephone. The deadline is 5.00pm 2 days prior to publication (i.e. 5.00 pm Monday for Wednesday). Should you wish to send an advertisement in writing please include your daytime 'phone number.

AND IT SHALL COME TO PASS afterward, that I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh.—Joel 2: 28.

BIRTHS

APPLETON – On June 8, 1984, at West Suffolk Hospital, Bury St Edmunds, Helen (nee Hutchinson Vesper Roberts) and Richard – a son (Thomas Leslie).

GRAVES – On June 7 at Kings College Hospital to Kate (née Ferguson) and Adrian, a son, James Rupert.

O'NEILL – On June 1st, 1984 at Vernon, British Columbia, to Janine and Kevin of Oyama BC, a son Colin Patrick.

PELLY – On June 8 at Pembury, Kent, to Susie (nee Briggs) and Henry – a daughter (Clare).

TUCKER – On 5th June to Kairen (nee Hurst) and Ian – a daughter (Rosanna, Charlotte).

WARD. – On Fri 1st June to Anne and John – a son, David James.

BIRTHDAYS

KAREN happy birthday good luck with your exams, all our love Mum, Dad and Jacquie.

MARRIAGES

STOREY – IKIN, on June the 9th at St Helen's, Bishopsgate, Gerard Charles Alfred only son of Dr and Mrs Victor Storey of Gidea Park to Susan Jane younger daughter of sqr. ldr. & Mrs Derek Ikin of Swaffham.

WESTPHAL-ALCOCK. On June 9th at Beauvoir United Methodist Church, Biloxi, Mississippi, USA. Bob Westphal to Mary Alcock.

GOLDEN WEDDING

BOSTOCK: SMALE – On 7th June, 1934, at St Margarets, Lothbury, EC2, Edward of Hampstead to Alice of Chobham, Surrey, now living at 96 Richmond Hill, Richmond.

DEATHS

BAKER – Dr. John Randal, F.R.S. late department of Zoology, Oxford University, husband of Liena, father of Venice and Gilbert, on 8th June at home in Oxford. Private cremation. Memorial service to be announced.

CARDEW. – On June 5, 1984, peacefully, Gertrude Evelyn, aged 90 years, of Hythe, Kent. Funeral enquiries to Hambrook and Johns, 1 Dymchurch Road, Hythe. Tel 66526.

DURNFORD. – On June 7th peacefully in Cornwall. Winifred much loved widow of Dudley and beloved mother of John. Funeral service private in London, Friday June 15th. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." Enquiries please to R. P. Sherry and Son 01-723 0425

GLASGOW – On June 8, aged 73, David, Rear Admiral 9th Earl of Glasgow, C.B., D.S.C., peacefully at Kelburn after a short illness. Funeral service at Fairlie Parish Church at 12.15 p.m. Wednesday June 13

HAINES peacefully at her home in Cuckfield on June 6th, Marjorie (PG) widow of D B Haines much loved mother and grandmother

HURST– on 5th June, Sillah, at her son's home at Black Rock, Dublin. Beloved mother of Michael, Anthony, and Gill and much loved grandmother and great grandmother. Cremation in Dublin. Service private

OWEN on June 8th peacefully in hospital after a short illness, Group Captain Owen DSO DFC AFC (RAF) Reid of Church farm Axford Malborough much loved husband of Diana and father of William and Oliver. funeral at St Michael's Church Axford Malborough on Thursday 14th June at 2.30 pm followed by private cremation family flowers only, donation please to Royal British Legion

PERRY – On June 6th, suddenly in London, Beryl of Bibury, Gloucestershire, much loved and sadly missed by all her family and friends. Cremation 12.30, June 14th at Putney Vale Crematorium. Thanksgiving service at St Mary's Church, Bibury, 2pm June 15th. No flowers, donations if desired to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, PO Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2.

PLATT – On Wednesday, 6th June at home, John, husband of Jane and father of Graham and Alison, dearly loved grandpa of Louisa, Daniel, Oliver, Edmund, Sarah, Pippa and Adam

SYKES DAVIES, HUGH, of St John's College, Cambridge, on Wednesday, June 6, 1984, aged 74 years. Dear husband of Fay, and father of Kate. Funeral private

TRIBE. – On 6th June, 1984, suddenly in hospital, Philip John Tribe of Rottingdean, Brighton. Dearly beloved husband of Jennie, loving father of Leonard, Matthew, Alexandra and Victoria, and dear son of Warwick and Joan Tribe. Funeral service at Rottingdean Parish Church (St. Margaret's), on Wednesday, 13th June, at 12 noon

WALTERS – on June 7th peacefully in her sleep, Alma Jennia, wife of the late Rev Albert (Bobbie) Walters, formerly Vicar of Wychbold F.R. Met. S, beloved mother of Rosalind and grandmother of Julia and Victoria. Funeral at Christchurch, Chelsea on Friday 15th June at 12.30pm. Enquiries 01-584 5353.

WILLMOTT Margot widow of Lt Cdr Michael Wilmott RN DSO on June 7th. Mother of Sue grandmother of Benjamin Guy and Rosamond Teale. Memorial service Sherborne Abbey June 21st 2.30 pm donations if desired to Sherborne Youth Club c/o Nat Westminster Bank Long St., Sherborne Dorset

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BIRLA, Dr Ghanshyam Das. The unveiling of his statue by Swami Chinmayananda will take place at 6 pm today at Golders Green Crematorium

O'BRIEN. – A service of thanksgiving for the life of Bill O'Brien, a former director of the Decca Navigator Company, will be held at Chelsea Old Church, off Cheyne Walk, London, SW3, at 12.30, on Thursday, June 21st, 1984.

IN MEMORIAM (WAR)

FORGAN, RONALD TETLOW, Flight Lieutenent R.A.F.V.R., killed in action on the night of 10/11 June, 1944, still sadly missed Betty, Joyce and Alan.

IN MEMORIAM

MARTIN in Loving Memory of our beloved daughter Mia on this her birthday – Mama and Dad.

ROBINSON, ANNIE. – In loving memory of my mother who died 10th June 1981 Lionel

THOMAS, GEOFFREY WEYBURN, darling boy remembered always and especially on his birthday.

WINGATE, Rachel Orde. In unfading memory of a most dearly loved sister, June 11th, 1963

ANNOUNCEMENTS

EUROPEAN FERRIES shareholders opposed to disenfranchisement proposals should contact shareholders action group, S.A.E., please, Mr P. R. Welham, 110 Arthur Road, London SW19.

COMPANY WISHES to rent a box at Ascot or Newbury on occasional basis during weekdays. Reply to Box No. 1904 L The Times.

LOST: Blue-grey 9 mth old male Persian cat, Cadogan Sq. SW1, reward offered. Tel. 584 7878 or 629 4362.

GRAPE PICKING GALORE. France, Switzerland, Sept-Oct. Guaranteed jobs. For details send large sae to V.W.I., 9 Park End St., Oxford

GRANADA TV

2 children needed for new children's series, to be filmed in Manchester. 13 year old boy to play down to 11. 13 year old girl to play down to 9. September 1984 to March 1985 and June 1985 to November 1985 (tuition will be arranged whilst in Manchester as schooling will be interrupted throughout the filming period) Good voices essential.
Please apply in writing with full details and photograph to Margaret Crawford, Granada Television, 36 Golden Square, London, W1.

WHEN HE SEES A CLOCK HE HIDES

There are limits to what the human mind can stand. For Major C...... a lifetime of bravery in Bomb Disposal, the limit comes each time he sees a clock. Every alarm clock is a bomb each ticking watch a probable explosion.

Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen all risk mental breakdown equally in war and in keeping the peace.

We devote ourselves solely to the welfare of these brave men and women. If we are to go on helping them, we must have funds. Please send a donation, a covenant or please remember us with a legacy.

EX-SERVICE S MENTAL WELFARE SOCIETY

ANNOUNCEMENTS

RELATIVES OF THOSE WHO FELL in the Falklands War are invited to attend at 11.30am on June 14th 1984 at the Fleet Air Arm Museum, Royal Naval Air station, Yeovilton for the unveiling of one of the original sculptured plaques from which the Bronze Memorial at Port Stanley was cast. This will coincide with the unveiling ceremony in the Falkland Islands on the same day. A double tribute to those who gave their lives for the Islands' freedom.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL Staff member wishes to swap 3-bed flat in central Paris for similar in London for one year from Sept 1984. Please contact 01-833 1771 ext 5144 or send details of London flat to Personnel Office, Amnesty International, 1 Easton St., London WC1X 8DJ.

MENCAP Announce the Winning Ticket Numbers in the 1984 Derby Draw: CD 07766, AH 03142, DE 03821, DO 9266, FO 6310, DO 1880.

WIMBLEDON FORTNIGHT. Flat, sips 4, self contained. £400 pw. Ring 01-946 9928.

SOMERSET IN SUMMERTIME? See our UK holidays columns every Saturday to book your British Break.

BUYING, SELLING (or just curious)? see The Times property pages on Wednesday.

MARY TATLOW (nee BOLLINS) would be pleased to hear from any of her friends from days gone by, male or female. Husbands are perfectly safe as M.S. prevents me running anywhere. Chynoweth, Higher Tregenna Rd, St Ives, Cornwall.

LOST HONEY & WHITE cocker spaniel substanial reward offered. Tel. 370 1747.

NON-SMOKER CAR INSURANCE. Exceptional premium discounts at Lloyd's. 01-883 1210/1258.

MOBIL SCRABBLE - J or D wanted, top price paid (0536) 513188 (anytime)

PICK RASPBERRIES in Scotland, mid July-mid Aug. Send large sae to VWI, 9 park End St, Oxford.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

LATE MINUTE BARGAINS

This weekend 15, 16, 17, 18 June, Corfu, Crete, Greek Islands, Ibiza, France, Minorca, Algarve. 1 week £109, 2 weeks £129 inc flight from Manchester, Luton or Gatwick and vill, apt or hotel b/b, transfers etc. Flight only £89.

20, 22, 23, 24, 25 June, 1 week £19, 2 weeks £159. Flight only £99

27, 29, 30 June, 1, 2 July, 1 week £149, 2 weeks £179. Flight only £99. Holidays to Cyprus from £149, and many other holiday bargains throughout the summer.

VENTURA HOLIDAYS
125 Aldersgate St, London EC1
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We specialise in last minute "up market" holidays to Greece (Corfu, Paxos, Skiathos, Crete, Hydra). There's plenty of cheap offers around, but check what you get for your money! Pot luck, basic accommodation, usually in shared rooms or apts, a grotty area miles from the sea, no maid service & a horrendous flight time.
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11/6 Corfu	£99	£129
13/6 Kos	£99	£129
13/6 Kalymnos	£109	£139
14/6 *Lanzarote	£139	£179

s/c or b/b accom. Flights from Gatwick also from *Luton.
Flights only 11/6 Corfu £79
13/6 Kos £79
14/6 Lanzarote £89
No extras access/visa (0923) 771266
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CHELSEA. 2 prof m, 24+, to share lge rm. £115 each pcm. Tel 01-351 5132.

CLAPHAM 2nd prof M/F own large room, CH. flat £28pw incl. 326 0875 after 8.

PARSONS GREEN. Lovely 3 bed flat, CH. £125 pw. 01-636 9815 or 589 3781.

SW6 Girl to share mixed flat o/r c.h. non smoker pref. £48 p.w. inc. 736 4841 after 6 p.m.

CLAPHAM. Double room in house, £44 pw. Tel. 01-622 7168.

W9. 2 Single rms in house. Prof m/f, non-smoker. £40pw. 01-439 4191.

SW4. M/F, O/R, 2 bedrm flat, close tube. £145 pcm. 01-622 0862 (eves).

SW18. M/F share flat, o/r £105 pcm. Tel. 874 4733 after 7.30 pm.

W6. F to share mod flat. Own room. £40 pw incl. Tel. 01-748 6814 (eves).

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KENSINGTON W8 – brand new maisonette, excellent curtains, 3 bed, 2 recep, k & 2 b. £280.

WIMBLEDON SW19 – family hse with large gdn, 3 bed, 2 recep, + lovely Pine Studio, k with all machines, b + sh rm. £260 o.n.o.

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CONCERTS

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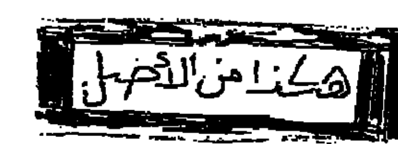
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ASHCROFT, Croydon. 01-688 9291 cc 01-680 5955. Until 16 June. A brilliant new thriller by Royce Ryton THE VOICES.

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BARBICAN THEATRE, ton't & tomor 7.30 JULIUS CAESAR "never less than gripping" Standard (runs 3hrs). Wed 7.30, Thurs 2.00 & 7.30 MEASURE FOR MEASURE Fri 7.30 Sat 2.00 & 7.30 THE COMEDY OF ERRORS. Day seats £5 from 10am. THE PIT ton't & tomor 7.30 THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE by William Saroyan (runs 2½hrs).



Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Ceefax AM:** News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Selina Scott and Mike Smith. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 6.55; review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; film and pop record reviews between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.33; financial 'phone-in advice between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 **Gardeners' World** with Percy Edwards in Otley, Suffolk (shown last Friday) 9.25 **Songs of Praise** from York Minster (shown yesterday) (Ceefax titles page 170) 10.00 **Ceefax** 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Jane Hardy (r) 10.55 **Ceefax**.

1.00 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles 1.27 **Regional news** (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.30 **Hokey Cokey.** A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).

1.45 **The Castles Story.** The first of a three-part survey of the castles of Wales.

2.25 **Film: Race Street*** (1948) starring George Raft, William Bendix and Marilyn Maxwell. A bookie's best friend is murdered. He refuses to co-operate with the police and begins to hunt the killers himself. Directed by Edwin L Marin. 3.40 **Cartoon:** The Chinese Nightingale. 3.53 **Regional news** (not London)

3.55 **Play School**, presented by Ben Thomas. 4.20 **All New Popeye Show** 4.40 **Lassie** saves the life of a deer. 5.00 **John Craven's Newsround.**

5.10 **Blue Peter.** Simon Groom with the boys and girls from Poole and Bournemouth who will be competing in the National Lifeguard Championships later in the year.

5.40 **Sixty Minutes** begins with news read by Moira Stuart at 5.40; followed by weather at 5.55; regional news magazines at 5.55; and ending with news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 **Rolf Harris Cartoon Time.**

7.10 **Manimal.** Professor Jonathan Chase, the criminologist with the ability to change into the likeness of any animal he chooses, is on the trail of a smuggling ring headed by an unscrupulous diplomat. Starring Simon MacCorkindale (Ceefax titles page 170).

7.55 **Points of View.** Barry Took with another selection of viewers' letters.

8.10 **Panorama: A Vote for Europe?** A debate on the European election issues (see Choice).

9.00 **A Party European Election Broadcast** on behalf of the Labour Party.

9.10 **News** with John Humphrys.

9.40 **Film: The Blue Knight** (1973) starring William Holden and Lee Remick. Holden plays 'Bumper' Morgan, a dedicated but unorthodox Los Angeles policeman who finds himself increasingly at odds with his young superiors. This is an abridged version of a made-for-television film that ran for four hours and which won Emmies for Holden and the director, Robert Butler (Ceefax titles page 170).

11.20 **Inside YTS.** The third film about the Youth Training Scheme in action (r).

11.45 **News headlines and weather.**

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. News from Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; Jeni Barnett's post bag at 6.40; Moneytalk at 6.45 and 8.45; exercises at 6.45 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.13; Popeye cartoon at 7.23; Nick Heywood at 7.40; Working Week pop video at 7.55; astrology at 8.20; television highlights at 8.34; diabetes and a new range of products for its treatment at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames News headlines.** 9.30 **For Schools:** The Life of a timber wolf in northern Canada. 9.47 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 9.59 A visit to Warwick Castle. 10.11 Basic maths: area. 10.31 The styles and uses of poetry. 11.00 Documentary: Unknown Genius. 11.22 Danish exports to this country. 11.41 A day in the life of the court of William the Conqueror.

12.00 **Gammon and Spinach.** Valerie Pitts with the story of Aunt Nina and her Nephews and Nieces. 12.10 **Let's Pretend** to the tale of The Lion and the Leopard 12.30 **Homework** guide to the planning needed to implement home improvements.

1.00 **News** with Leonard Parkin 1.20 **Thames news** from Robin Houston. 1.30 **Vintage Quiz.**

2.00 **Film: The Sandwich Man** (1966) starring Michael Bentine. Comedy, with Bentine in the title role, about a day in his life. Directed by Robert Hartford-Davis.

3.50 **Cartoon Time:** Ham in the Role (r). 4.00 **Gammon and Spinach** A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **Dangermouse** (r) 4.20 **The Incredible Hulk.** 4.45 **Dramarama: Que Sera,** by Ken Robinson and Tony Allen. The story of a girl who believes she has psychic powers 5.15 **Gambit.** Quiz game.

5.45 **News** 6.00 **Thames news.**

6.25 **Help!** Viv Taylor Gee with news of the success of the Broadwater Farm Estate, the once notorious housing estate in Tottenham.

6.35 **Crossroads.** John Latchford is on the wrong end of Kath Brownlow's tongue.

7.00 **What's My Line?** Odd occupations to be guessed from a brief mime by Ernie Wise, Jilly Cooper, Patrick Mower, Barbara Kelly and George Gale.

7.30 **Coronation Street.** Curly Watts informs the Rovers' regulars that he has seen a UFO (Oracle titles page 170).

8.00 **Brass.** The gorgeously funny send-up continues with the lecherous Bradley thinking of ways to lure the chaste Prudence Makepeace to his bedroom.

8.30 **World in Action.** An examination of Britain's shipbuilding industry, now responsible for less than one per cent of tonnage launched in the world.

9.00 **European Party Election Broadcast** on behalf of the Labour Party.

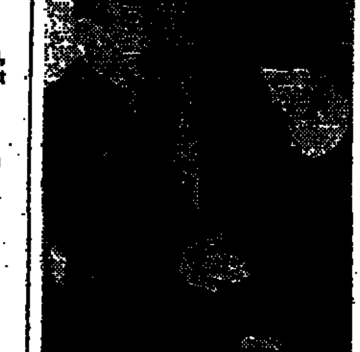
9.10 **The Sweeney.** Regan and Carter investigate a hit and run killing. Was it by accident or by design? (r).

10.10 **News.**

10.40 **Des O'Connor Now!** Live music and chat from the Royalty Theatre, London.

11.40 **Film: Green Shoes** (1968) starring George Cole as a mild-mannered man accused of the murder of a young girl in a park. Directed by Ian Brims.

12.15 **Night Thoughts.**



Ian Charleston and Julie Covington in Ascendancy (Channel 4, 10.00pm)

CHOICE

● Instead of beginning with newsreel footage of the Northern Ireland troubles of the present day, as it could so easily have done, and legitimately, Edward Bennett's film **ASCENDANCY** (Channel 4, 10.00pm), set in Belfast in 1920, is prefaced by archive film of battle action in the First World War. Mr Bennett has justified the decision by quoting Marx's aphorism that the tradition of all the dead generations weighs like a nightmare on the brains of the living. The film's central character, the Belfast shipyard owner's daughter (Julie Covington) grieving for her brother who has been killed in the war, has been psychologically crippled by her grief. The nightmare is to deepen, and her hysterical paralysis is to worsen, for these are the rehearsal days for Ireland's civil war. Mr Bennett's screenplay, co-written with Nigel Gearing, makes the woman a living symbol of a moral predicament in a political situation, and the film is an unrelievedly stark account of bloody events that, while casting their shadows backward a mere two years, also throw them forward over another sixty. *Ascendancy*, made by the British Film Institute Production Board, and partly financed by Channel 4, won the Golden Bear award at last year's Berlin Film Festival.

● **PANORAMA** (BBC 1, 8.10pm) makes a valiant effort to pump up our interest in Thursday's European elections. In the last poll, five years ago, Britain's turnout was only 33 per cent, by far the worst showing in the Ten. Messrs Gummer, Hattersley and Steel are in the studio tonight, and Fred Emery reports from Europe. He will not be unaware that the British reputation for being bad Europeans is itself one of the election issues.

● **SILENT WING** (Radio 4, 8.15pm), David Zane Mairowitz's play about sensory deprivation, gives Diana Quick a terrific role as the German urban terrorist who, having fled to London and assumed a new identity, herself takes over where her torturers left off. Isolation, says this deeply disturbing play, can be just as devastating when we impose it on ourselves as when it is imposed on us by others.

● Music Highlights: George Prêtre, co-ordinating vast orchestral and vocal forces (the Berlin Radio SO, and St Hedwig's Cathedral choir) in Berlioz's Grande Messe des Morts, direct from Berlin (Radio 3, 7.00pm).

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University:** The Surrogate Market. 6.30 Photochemistry Vision. 6.55 Maths Foundation Course. 7.20 Ecology: Coypu. 7.45 Ring of Steel. 9.00 **Ceefax.**

9.15 **Daytime on Two:** Child care and parenthood. 9.38 Out of Work. 10.00 You and me. 10.15 *Music from The Evening Star.* 10.38 A study of Mao Tse Tung's 42-year leadership of the Chinese communist party. 11.00 Highlights of past Olympic Games and a look forward to the Los Angeles Games. 11.23 Part five of the serial for children, Capricorn Games. 11.42 Statistics: Hypothesis Testing.

12.04 **Mindstretchers** 12.09 **Ceefax** 2.01 **Words and pictures** 2.18 The manufactured goods that Barbados exports 2.40 Cheques, automatic banking and credit cards.

3.00 **Ceefax.**

5.10 **Maids, the Mad Shooter.** An Open University production, especially written by Farrukh Dhondy, about life in a multi-racial, inner-city school. (r).

5.35 **News summary** with subtitles.

5.40 **Film: Who's Zoo in Africa?*** An RKO comedy starring James Finlayson and Dot Granger.

6.00 **Film: The Last Safari** (1967) starring Stewart Granger and Kas Garas. Granger plays Miles Gilchrist, a white hunter acting as guide to wealthy, pampered playboy, Casey. When the obnoxious Casey gets too much for Gilchrist, the guide leaves the safari to go and settle an old score with a killer elephant. Directed by Henry Hathaway.

7.45 **Vegetarian Kitchen.** Sarah Brown presents the second programme of her series and illustrates what can be done with the wide range of pulses available. Her guest is Claudia Roden who prepares a Moroccan bean soup.

8.10 **The Two Ronnies.** Messrs Barker and Corbett plus guests Stephanie Lawrence and Madge Hindle (r).

9.00 **A Party European Election Broadcast** on behalf of the Labour Party.

9.10 **Call My Bluff.** Robert Robinson chairs the witty word game between Frank Muir's team of Clare Francis and Patrick Lichfield and Arthur Marshall's comprising Lynsey de Paul and Robin Bailey (r).

9.40 **Third Eye.** Senator Jose Diokono, once the Philippine Secretary of Justice, describes the methods used by President Marcos to stay in power (revised repeat).

10.30 **Maestro.** A profile of Britain's best loved boxer – Henry Cooper.

11.05 **Newsnight.** The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the stories that made today's headlines. Ends at 11.55.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 **Countdown.** Another round of the fast moving anagrams and mental arithmetic game. The reigning champion, Roy Smith of Lanarkshire, is challenged by Leed University student, St John Daly.

5.30 **Jeopardy.** Another edition of the back-to-front quiz game presented by Derek Hobson. Mr Hobson provides the contestants with the answers, they have to come up with the questions.

6.00 **The Kellogg's BMX Championship** presented by Mick Brown, from Hounslow, to the west of London. The first in a six week series of team competitions involving professional riders from both sides of the Atlantic.

6.30 **Numbers at Work.** Fred Harris continues his invaluable series dealing with everyday mathematical problems with a look at measuring and decimals. As usual, a documentary film is shown, illustrating their uses at work (r).

7.00 **Channel Four News** includes reports from India by Jane Cordin on the aftermath of the storming of the Golden Temple of Amritsar and Elinor Goodman with the latest news on the campaigning in the Portsmouth South by-election.

7.50 **Comment.** with a personal view on a matter of topical importance is Frances Stewart, a fellow in economics at Somerville College, Oxford.

8.00 **Scully.** Alan Bleasdale's Liverpool urchin in another escapade with his mate Mooey. The football-mad Franny Scully turns down a deal offered by his teacher whereby Scully would be given a football trial in exchange for appearing in the school pantomime.

8.30 **Man About the House.** Comedy series about two girls and a young man sharing a flat. This week the rent money disappears and Jo fears that she may have to sell something she was keeping in her bottom drawer if she is unable to obtain an overdraft from the bank.

9.00 **Africa.** The sixth programme of Basil Davidson's eight-part history of Africa tells of the colonisation of Africa and the African's reactions to the settlers.

10.00 **Film: Ascendancy** (1982) starring Julie Covington and Ian Charleston. Drama set in Belfast in the 1920s about the daughter of a rich industrialist, isolated from reality, whose life alters dramatically with the arrival of British troops. Directed by Edward Bennett (see Choice).

11.30 **European Party Election Broadcast** on behalf of the Labour Party.

11.40 **Closedown.**

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming week from the North. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News, 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 The Week on 4. A look ahead.
8.43 John Ebdon in the BBC Sound Archives 8.57 Weather; travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start The Week with Richard Baker and guests. †
10.00 News; Money Box.
10.30 Morning Box.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Down Your Way visits Derby.
11.48 Poetry Please! Alan Brownjohn is the presenter.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 It Makes Me Laugh. The comedy choice of Sandy Boler, editor of Brides magazine, with John Dunn. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.35 A Party Political Broadcast by the Labour Party.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. includes an item on the big brass band at Farnborough Sixth Form College in Hampshire. And part 5 of Squeak.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Dead Men's Shoes. By Somon Masters. Police story abour a police inspector who has to take early retirement, and the man who wants his job. With Colin Meredith, Geoffrey Hinsliff, and Colin Douglas (r) †.
4.30 English Now. A weekly report on the English Language. With David Crystal.
4.40 Story Time: 'Laughing Gas' by P G Woodhouse. Abridged in 13 parts (6). The reader is David McAlister.
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather; Programme news.
6.00 The Six O'clock News; Financial Report.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Science Now. Peter Evans weekly review of discoveries and developments in the world of science.
7.50 Waterlines. Cliff Michelmore in a series about events ans sporting activities taking place in, in or under the water.
8.15 The Monday Play 'Silent Wing by David Zane Mairowitz. With Diana Quick, Nick Conway, Philip Fox and Carrie Lee-Baker. The story of a German urban guerrilla who has escaped to England but cannot escape from the memory of her time in a prison cell where she was deprived of all sensory perception. †
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Items on the Venice Biennale; the film Indiana Jones and The Temple of Doom; and The Clandestine Marriage (at the Abery).
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Far Away and Long Ago' - A history of My Early Life by W H Hudson. Abridged in ten parts (1) Earliest Memories. The reader is Ian Holm.
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 News Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Close, Shipping forecasst.

ENGLAND. VHF above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 10.45 Que Tal? 11.00 Music Makers. 11.20 Let's Move! 11.40 Science Games. 11.50Poetry Corner. 1.55-2.00pm Listening to Music. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00 Study on 4: Dead Men Do Tell Tales. 11.30-12.00am Open University: 11.30 Screening Nuclear Hazard 11.50 Music Interlude 12.30 1: Inside 12.45 2: Outside.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Schumann's Manfred overture; Mozart's Per pietà (Cosi fan tutte: Jurinac/Glyndebourne Orchestra); Chopin's Cello Sonata in G minor Op 65 (Rostropovich/Agerich). 8.00 News.†
8.05 Concert: part two. C P E Bach's Sonatine No 2 in D, Wq 109; Wilbye's Sweet honey-sucking bees. Ye that do live in pleasures; E T A Hoffmann's Symphony in E flat. 9.00 News.†
9.05 This Week's Composer: Monteverdi (The Venetain Years). The Consort Musicke perform works including Con che soavità: Chiome d'oro; and Ogni amante e guerrier.†
10.00 Santiago Mantas: piano recital. Works by Granados, Villa-Lobos's Valsa da dor: Ginastera's Sonata 1952; and Falla (Obras desconocidas).†
10.45 American Orchestral Music: Virgil Thomson's suite The Plow that broke the Plains: and Walter Piston's Symphony No 6.†
11.30 Finzi and Warlock: Finzi's Childhood among the ferns; Overlooking the river: and his Channel firing: Amabel. Also, Warlock's Candlelight.†
11.55 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra: Britten's Suite on English folk tunes: A time there was . . . . And Beethoven's Symphony No 7. 1.00 News.†
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert: Stuttgart Piano Trio play Mozart's Trio in G major, K 496; and Bethoven's Trio in C minor. Op 1 No 3.†
2.05 Music Weekly: Includes a conversation with the composer Maurice Ohana; also New Mucic for Dance, with Noel Goodwin; and Joan Wess on the art of ornamentation (r) †
2.55 New Records: Byrd's Mass in three parts: Caprioia's La Villanella: Balletto; Ricercar X; Naudto's Concerto in G Op 17 No 5; Chausson's Piano Trio in G minor; and Grieg's incidental music to Peer Gynt. 4.55 News.†
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Natalie Wheen's selections of music.†
6.30 Music for Organ: Daquin's Noel in G major; Guilou's Leonardo da Vinci; Icare (from Six Sagas); and Liszt's (arr Jean Guillou) Prometheus; symphonic poem. Played by Jean Guillou on the organ at Austrian Radio's studio in Vienna.†
7.00 Berloz: Requiem. Direct from the Philharmonie Hall in Berlin., George Prêtre conducts the Choir of St Hedwig's Cathedral and the augmented Berlin Radio SO. Solo tenor is Eberhard Buchner.
8.30 Encounters: Readers are Jill Balcon, Denys Nathorne and Michael Spice. Introduced by Patric Dickinson.
8.50 Beethoven: The Lindsay String Quartet play the Quartet in E flat Op 127.
9.40 Maurice Ohana: First UK broadcasts of works by the 70-year-old French composer and pianist. Played by Paul Roberts, piano. The programme: Sonatine monodique: Préludes Nos 13 and 14 (24 Préludes); Six Etudes d'interprétation 'written for Paul Roberts).
10.30 Jazz Today: Charles Fox presents Spirit Level.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

VHF only: Open University. 6.15am Multiple Realities; 6.35-6.55 Houses of Parliament Competion; 11.20-11.40pm A Jewish Testimony.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines: 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 (MF/MW).
4.00 Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Mooreincl. 6.15 Pause for Though. 7.30 Terry Woganincl. 8.31 Racing. 8.45 Pause for Though. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Steve Jonesincl 1.05; 2.02 Sport. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford.†incl. 3.02 Sport 3.30 Music all the wayincl. 5.05; 6.02 Sport. 6.05 John Dunnincl 6.45 Sport and Classified Result (mf only) 7.30 Cricket Scores. 8.00 Alan Dell.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton with The Best of Jazz. 9.55 Sport. 10.00 Cast, In Order of Disappearance. Six part thriller series starring Francis Matthews and Fiona Hendley (4). 10.30 Star Sound with Nick Jackson. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 1.00am Patrick Lunt presents Nightride.† 3.00-4.00 Folk on 2 with Jim Lloyd.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and at 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00am Bruno Brookes. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk 6.30 Baker's Half Dozen. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Sarah and Company. 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Vilotte 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 Waveguide 9.25 Good Books 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Music Now 10.15 Kenneth Matthews Contemplates 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 An Ice Cream War 11.30 Omnibus 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Brain of Britain 1984 12.45 Sports Round-up 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Swinging Sixties 1.45 In Praise of God 2.30 At The Piano 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 The Fosdyke Saga. 4.30 Kenneth Matthews Contemplates 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 Network UK 9.15 An Ice-Cream War 9.30 Counterpoint 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary 11.15 The Fosdyke Saga 11.30 Brain of Britain 1984 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 In Praise of God 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Such Sweet Harmony 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK 2.30 Sports International 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 John Peel 4.45 Financial News 4.55 Reflections 5.00 World News 5.09 Twenty Four Hours 5.45 The World Today (All times in GMT)



Diana Quick: she can be heard in Silent Wing (Radio 4, 8.15pm)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC Wales. 1.27pm-1.30 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 5.53-3.55 Wales today. 6.40-7.10 Gardening Together. 11.45 News and weather. Scotland. 1.25pm-1.30 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty minutes. 6.40-7.10 Fanfare. 11.45 News and weather. Northern Ireland. 1.27pm-1.30 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News 5.55 Scene around six. 6.40-7.10 Minding your own business. 11.45 News and weather. England.5.55pm Regional news magazines. 6.40-7.10 East-Sheridan Morley Meets . . . .Malcolm Arnold. Midlands-Be a Sport! North-The Magic Lantern Show. North East-North Country. North West-No Trouble at Mill! South-Southsport. South West-Three in the Wild. West-Country Living. 11.50 Close.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film:Jigsaw* (Jack Warner) Thriller. 6.00-7.00 Database. 9.10-10.10 Quincy. 10.45 European Election Special. 11.15 Streets of San Francisco. 12.15am News. Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Court Jester (Danny Kaye). 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Hear Here. 6.45-7.00 Crime Desk. 9.10-10.00 Quincy. 10.45 Studio. 11.15 Late Call. 11.20 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.15am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Pardon Mon-Affaire (Jean Rochefort). 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00-7.00 News. 9.10-10.10 Quincy. 10.40 Hill Street Blues. 11.40 Rock of the Seventies. 12.15am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.40 Body & Soul. 11.40-12.40 Hill Street Blues. 12.40am Closedown.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Yn Eu Cynefin. 2.20 Chwedlau Aesop. 2 35 Interval. 2.50 Film: Eddy Duchin Story (Tyrone Power). 5.00 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.05 Helia Drysor. 5.35 Barners. 6.00 Countdown. 6.30 Babble. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Pwy Sy'n Perthyn?. 8.00 Upstairs, Downstairs. 9.00 Fe Sgrifennais I Hon. 9.30 Y Byd Ar Bedwar. 10.00 Agony. 10.30 Sex Matters. 11.15 Visions. 12.15am European Party Election Broadcast. 12.25 Closedown

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: League of Gentlemen.* (Jack Hawkins). 3.30-4.00 Whose Baby? 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 10.40 Anglia Reports. 11.10 Hill Street Blues. 12.10am Living and Growing. 12.40 Spirit of Today. Closedown

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: One That Got Away (Hardy Kruger). 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 It's A Vet's Life. 9.10-10.00 Quincy. 10.40 Calendar Commentary. 11.10 Jackson Ronte. 12.10am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Overboard. 3.15 Cartoon. 3.30-4.00 Animals in Action. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Sportsweek. 9.10-10.10 Irish RM. 10.45 Postscript. 10.50 Film: Bequest to the Nation. 12.46am Closedown.

BORDER As London Except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Press For Time (Norman Wisdom). 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Cannon in the Kitchen. 6.30-7.00 Gambit. 9.10-10.10 Quincy. 10.40 Best of Three. 11.10 Sweeney. 12.10am News. Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Stella Dallas.* (Barbara Stanwyck). 3.30-4.00 Cop and the Kid. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.40-7.00 Airmail. 10.40 Who's for Europe. 11.40 Hill Street Blues. 12.40am Company. Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: League of Gentlemen* (Jack Hawkins). 3.30-4.00 The Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Newshound. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Take Thirty. 9.10-10.00 Quincy. 10.45 Contrasts. 11.15 Darkroom. 12.15am Contact. 12.30 Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Overboard. 3.15 Cartoon. 3.30 Animals on Action. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Spice of Life. 9.00 Country Sounds. 9.10-10.10 Irish RM. 10.44 Cartoon. 10.50 Film:Bequest to the Nation. 12.45 Closedown.

GRANADA As London exept. 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Film: The Silencers (Dean Martin) 33.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 9.10-10.10 Quincy. 10.40 Sweeney. 11.40 Star Parade 12.45am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30 Film: We're No Angels. 3.30-4.00 Whose Baby. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Spice Of Life. 9.10-10.10 Hotel. 10.40 Prayer For The Province. 10.55 Hill Sreet Blues. 11.50 News. Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

Sikhs and swords in a peaceful London protest



'Down with India' is the chant leaving Hyde Park. Photograph: Jeremy Nicholl



Ceremonial swords have religious significance. Photograph: Jeremy Nicholl



P.c. Brij Rajanwhal with a British colleague at the Indian High Commission in the Strand. Photograph: John Voss

By Stewart Tendler

More than 25,000 Sikhs marched angrily past a heavily protected India House in central London yesterday to protest at the attack on their holy centre in Amritsar and the death of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.

Police had expected a smaller turn-out but they took few chances after an attack on India House last week. The island on which the building stands between the Aldwych and the Strand was sealed off with lines of police horses, vans and officers in riot equipment in the background.

As the march from Hyde Park to Smithfield ended, Scotland Yard reported four arrests for minor public order offences but no other trouble in a police operation involving several thousand officers. An effigy of Mrs Indira Gandi, the Indian Prime Minister, was burnt near the Aldwych.

The marchers too over an hour to pass the police line and at one stage confused Bush House, home of the BBC's World Service, with the Indian High Commissioner's building hidden behind the police.

With police agreement, a number of the demonstrators carried ornamental swords or daggers which have religious significance for Sikhs. Chanting "Down with Indira" the marchers, from all over Britain, carried pictures of Sant Bhindranwale and small black flags. The organizers had planned to leave a petition at the High Commission but India House would not accept it.

Frank Johnson at the economic summit

Naming names for the Italian job

The London Economic Summit ended on Saturday with broad agreement on everything, except on the issue of who is the Italian Prime Minister.

The Italian delegation, and the man himself, consistently advocated a policy of the Italian Prime Minister being Signor Bettino Craxi. But a British document handed to the press and entitled "briefings – Saturday, June 9 contained the passage: "16.30 hrs. Iatlian briefing, President of the Council of Ministers, *Benito* Craxi. Yet the document also refered to "Chancellor Dr Kohl," omitting the "Adolf".

The British drafters were perhaps confusing the Italian Prime Minister with a much less benign head of Government whose last public appearance was upside down in April, 1945.

When I triumphantly pointed out the first name which Signor Craxi had been assigned in "briefings – Saturday, June 9." I was informed that *The Times* had recently referred to him as Signor *Bruno* Craxi. Bettino, Benito, Bruno! At the time of writing the issue could go any way.

When confronted with disagreements of that kind, the Summiteers usually agree to set up a working party and tell it to report some other time or to next year's summit. This is impractical on the issue of the Italian Prime Minister's first name because, under the exceptionally democratic Italian constitution, the entire Italian population of voting age takes turns at being Prime Minister, and it will be someone else's turn by the time of next year's summit.

Regular readers may suspect that I am morbidly interested in, or somehow obsessed by, the office of Italian Prime Minister (see this space, last Saturday, and all other reports by present writer on annual economic summits). This is correct.

Among the seven most important rulers of the world gathered together on these occasions it is always the cautious, worldly-wise, melancholy Italian who knows best of all the substantial, transient nature of earthly power.

Because of his own especial transience, he is the least important of the seven, yet he comes from the greatest civilization among all the seven, from the country out of whose renaissance the civilizations of all the others derive their greatest achievements.

So, in reality, this Signor Bernardo Craxi is the most influential of them all. It was an honour to have him among us, and we look forward to meeting next year's.

Mr Reagan, like Signor Craxi and myself, was also preoccupied throughout the weekend with the transient nature of earthly power. He wants four more years in transit. The first rule of summits, of which Mrs Thatcher was the beneficiary last year, is that no one does anything to make it more difficult for the non-Italians to get re-elected, the Italian of course, being assumed to be incapable of the feat.

In a year when the US President is the one qualifying under this rule, any disagreement on any subject is held to make more difficult his reelection. Mr Reagan, therefore, had an extremely enjoyable and uncontroversial weekend. That left the hostess, Mrs Thatcher, and the others with the problem of justifying the occasion.

So, on the first day, Mrs Thatcher arrived among us in the press centre and read a Declaration on Democratic Values. That favoured peace, free elections, free speech and human rights.

On Saturday afternoon the Summiteers arrived at Guildhall for the reading by Mrs Thatcher of the final communique. The Lord Mayor and other civic dignatories waited at the door in fur coats with huge frilly napkins tucked into their necks. American security men no doubt eyed them suspiciously.

On guard inside were the halberdiers out of *And When Did You Last See Your Father?* with their pikes, breast plates and pointed helmets.

At the British delegation's press conference afterwards Mrs Thatcher disarmingly confessed that she had omitted a bit of the communique, because when you read it, it seems so long. Was there a hint there that she too realizes these summits were becoming ridiculous. I expect so.

What about "personal contacts" among leaders helping them get on better? This overlooks the evidence that persoanl contact is also the main cause of leaders getting on worse.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, President, The Prince's Trust, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, attends the Premiere of the film *Indianna Jones and The Temple of Doom*, in aid of the Trust, Empire Cinema: Leicester Square, WC2, 7.50.

Princess Anne opens the new main library at Exeter University, 1.55; opens the new Coastguard Maritime Rescue Sub-Centre at Brixham, Devon, 3.30.

New exhibition

Photographs by Nick Sack, Mark Bursa and John Duncan, Library Gallery, Aston University, Birmingham; Mon to Fri 10 to 7, Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (from today until June 30).

Exhibitions in progress

All the World's a Stage: drawings and prints by Stefano della Bella, National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Princes Street, Edinburgh: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until July 1).

National exhibition of Children's Art, Laing Art Gallery, Higham Place, Newcastle upon Tyne: Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 4.30, Sun 2.30 to 5.30; (until July 1).

Cityscape: drawings, paintings and ceramics, Colin Jellicoe Gallery, 82 Portland Street, Manchester; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 1 to 5; (June 16).

Oil paintings by Tony Ogden, Ginnel Gallery, Lloyd Street, Manchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30, Thurs 9 to 8, closed Sat and Sun; (until June 22).

Floods of Light: the use of flashlight in photography: Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield; Mon to Sat 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5; (until June 24).

Paintings and drawings by Peter Greenham, Norwich School of Art, St George's Street, Norwich: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until June 19).

The Capricious View: townscapes; Wolverhampton Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun; (until July 7).

Skelmersdale New Town: photographs by Steve McCoy, Atkinson Art Gallery, Lord Street, Southport; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Thurs and Sat 10 to 1, closed Sun: (until June 16).

Drawings by Pierre Bonnard 1867-1947, Castle Museum, Nottingham; daily 10 to 5.45; (until July 29).

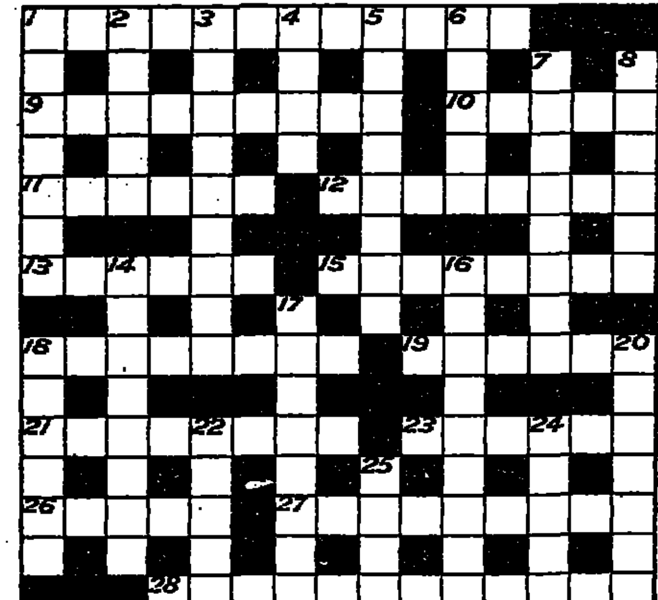
Music

Reading Festival: Recital on Father Willis Organ by Carlo Curley, Old Town Hall, Blagrave Street, Reading, 7.30.

Portsmouth Festival: Piano recital by Magumi Fujita, Menuhin Room, Central Library, Portsmouth, 12.45.

Recital by Choir of William and Mary College, Virginia, Canterbury Cathedral, 12.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,453



ACROSS

1 To fly frequently, on edge and unwell, is quite usual (3-2-3-4).
9 Being awfully tried, one's leaving (9).
10 A noted play (5).
11 Love having the right to bargain – it's a tough business (6).
12 Scots crying for some recognition (8).
13 Young animals make such a mess! (6).
15 Many are back in the gala to join the union (8).
18 Lagging wrongly laid? Right it! (8).
19 Food establishment – quite substantial (6).
21 Dwelling divided to accommodate a whole team (8).
23 The crab is able to start certainly (6).
26 Some Australian aborigines eat this plant (5).
27 Involve the troublesome child with a story about an animal (9).
28 Medical men straightening a slight stoop (12).

DOWN

1 About five hundred vote for the beast (7).
2 Edward, being very big hearted, was inquisitive (5).
3 "See see where Christ's blood streams in the ——" (*Dr Faustus*) (9).
4 A downfall to attract attention (4).
5 Does it open doors for the musical child? (5,3).
6 Not bound to be licentious (5).
7 Old priest going to an art gallery to get a lift (8).
8 A complication, from the non-male viewpoint (6).
14 The charm of getting brown around the resort of Simla (8).
16 It's exhilarating when evil agent is blown up (9).
17 Sort of 19 across one has to shake? (8).
18 Clear up a cathedral city in a bad way (6).
20 Great ocean-going vessel making a distribution of gifts (7).
22 She's creating a din – a disturbance (5).
24 Giving credit to a fool is stupid (5).
25 Stone work a sovereign wanted (4).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,452 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

The week's walks

Today: The London of Charles Dickens, meet Holborn Underground, 10.30. London's Palaces, meet Embankment Underground, 2. London's Ghosts, Alleys and Oddities, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30.
Tomorrow: The Strand, meet Embankment Underground, 11, Westminster and Parliament Square, meet Westminster Underground, 2. Haunted London, meet Covent Garden Underground, 7.30. St James's Clubs, Pubs and Palaces, meet Green Park Underground, 7.30.
Wednesday: Customs and Curios of the City, meet Monument Underground (Fish St Hill entrance) 11. Dickens London, meet Russell Square Underground, 2. Riverside Pubs, Prisons and Hidden Paths, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30.
Thursday: Chelsea, meet Sloane Square Underground, 11. Georgian London, meet Holborn Underground, 2.30. Ghosts of the City, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30.
Friday: Lawyers' London, meet Temple Underground, 10.30. Mayfair, meet Green Park Underground, 2. Dickens Hostelries, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 12AZ 010501 (winner lives in Glasgow); £50,000: 23YZ 617059 (Kent); £25,000: 22AK 534242 (Co Durham).

Nature notes

Birds of marsh and moorland sing and display in the sky. Dunlin give a soft, purring trill as they hover over the rough grass and heather; golden plover fly to and fro with slow wing-beats and a wailing cry. Snipe fly round in large circles with a sharp ticking note, frequently diving for a few yards and 'drumming' the air with their open tail-feathers. In some gardens and hedges, chaffinches are singing vigorously: after some years of decline, they are now very common again in parts of England. Willow-warblers have young in the nest, and the parents' quiet alarm-note, 'hooeet', can be heard everywhere in the birch-woods and coppices.

Showers of scent drift dsown the lanes from the flowering hawthoorns. But the elders, which will be the next white flower of the hedgerows, are already coming out. Star-of-Bethlehem is open in shady places: its striped green-and-white buds are as beautiful as its ivory-white flowers. On southern chalk hills, the rich pink spires of sainfoin and the yellow spikes of wild mignonette are found at the field-edges: the first common blue butterflies flutter wildly around them.

Anniversaries

Births: Ben Jonson, London, 1572; John Constable, East Bergholt, Suffolk, 1776; Richard Strauss, Munich, 1864. George 1 (reigned 1714-27) died at Osnabrück, Germany, 1727.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Appropriation (No 2) (Northern Ireland) Order.
Lords (2.30): Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, second reading.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.62	1.45
Austria Sch	27.70	26.10
Belgium Fr	80.75	76.75
Canada $	1.87	1.80
Denmark Kr	14.34	13.64
Finland Mkk	8.35	7.90
France Fr	12.01	11.41
Germany DM	3.90	3.71
Greece Dr	159.00	149.00
Hongkong $	11.25	10.65
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2400.00	2300.00
Japan Yen	336.00	320.00
Netherlands Gld	4.40	4.18
Norway Kr	11.19	10.64
Portugal Esc	199.00	189.00
South Africa Rd	2.14	2.00
Spain Pta	215.75	204.75
Sweden Kr	11.64	11.04
Switzerland Fr	3.25	3.08
USA $	1.44	1.39
Yugoslavia Dnr.	186.00	176.00

Retail Price Index: 349.7.
London: The FT Index closed down 1.8 on Friday at 831.4.
New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 1.19 on Friday at 1131.25.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	–	–
Basildon	high	3 to 6 pm
Bath	high	noon to 3 pm
Belfast	–	–
Bradford	low	3 to 6 pm
Brighton	med	noon to 3 pm*
Carlisle	–	–
Darlington	low	–
Dudley	med	noon to 3 pm*
Edinburgh	–	–
Exeter	med	9am to noon
Glasgow	low	3 to 6pm
Hull	low	–
Leeds	low	noon to 3 pm
Lincoln	med	3 to 6 pm*
London	high	3 to 6 pm*
Maidstone	low	3 to 6 pm
Norwich	high	3 to 6 pm
Preston	med	3 to 6 pm
Reading	–	–
Rotherham	low	3 to 6 pm
Runcorn	med	3 to 6 pm
Salford	med	3 to 6 pm
Southampton	high	3 to 6 pm*
Swansea	med	noon to 3 pm*
Tewkesbury	med	noon to 3 pm
Warwick	med	3 to 6 pm*

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

Roads

London and South-east: A4: Eastbound lane closures at junction of Cromwell Road and Queens Gate Gardens, Kensington. A40: Westbound diversion via roundabout at White City flyover, Paddington. A316: Eastbound lane restrictions approaching junction with A307, Kew Road, Richmond.

Wales and West: M5: Lane closures at Bristol between junction 16 (A38, Filton) and junction 17 (Severn Beach); also access slip-road closed at junction 17; diversion via A38 to junction 16. Also lane closures between junction 12 (Gloucester) and 14 (Thornbury); southbound entry slip-road closed at junction 13; diversion via junction 14. A38: Lane closures at Plympton, Marsh Mills, Lee Hill and Halden Hill, Devon.

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Contraflow between junctions 16 and 18 (Watford Gap, M45 junction); serious delays. A34: Roadworks at Tidmington, S of Shipston, Warwickshire. A6: Contraflow on Derby to Leicester road at Hathern.

North: M62: Contraflow between junctions 11 (Warrington East) and 12 (Manchester). A628: Severe delays between Dodworth Road and junction 37 of M1, W of Barnsley.

Scotland: A74: Roadworks between A70 junction and Lesmahagow in Lanarkshire. A977: Single lane traffic at Kinross, between Powmill and Rumbling.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

On balance, The Sunday Times said, the summit must be rated a success and unlikely to lead to the misunderstandings that followed the Versailles meeting two year ago. The fact that the French and the Americans, who are so often at odds, reached a common view without compromising their principles, is a sign that the Western world is in a healthier state than many fear.

"Shamefully inadequate" is The Observer's description of the summit's handling of such problems as famine and poverty. If Western leaders believe things are getting better they should share a little of that improvement with those for whom it is all too hopelessly getting worse.

Weather

A ridge of high pressure will cover England and Wales as a trough of low pressure approaches Northern Ireland and Scotland from the Atlantic.

6am to midnight

London, Midlands, central N England: Sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

SE, E England, East Anglia: Sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 20 to 23C (68 to 73F) cooler near coasts.

Central S, SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District: Sunny periods, coastal fog; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 19 to 22C (66 to 72F) cooler near coasts.

Channel Islands: Sunny periods, coastal fog; wind variable, light; max temp 22C (72F).

Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, becoming cloudy later with occasional rain or drizzle; wind SW, moderate; max temp 16 or 17C (61 to 63F).

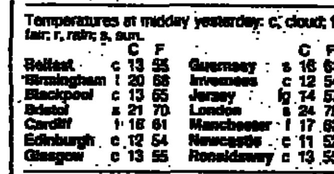
NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Sunny or bright intervals; wind SW, light; max temp 20 or 21C (68 to 70F).

NE, NW Scotland: Cloudy, occasional rain and drizzle, more persistent later; wind SW, moderate; max temp 14 or 15C (57 to 59F).

Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, a little rain or drizzle; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13C (55F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Most districts dry with sunny periods, but Scotland, Northern Ireland and parts of northern England cloudy with rain in places.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind light, variable; sea smooth. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind light, variable, becoming moderate: sea smooth, becoming slight.



Sun rises: 4.44 am — Sun sets: 9.17 pm
Moon sets: 3.24 am — Moon rises: 7.04 pm
Full Moon: June 13.

Lighting-up time

London 9.47 pm to 4.13 am
Bristol 9.57 pm to 4.23 am
Edinburgh 10.28 pm to 3.57 am
Manchester 10.07 pm to 4.10 am
Penzance 10.02 pm to 4.42 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	13	55	Guernsey	s	16	61
Birmingham	f	20	68	Inverness	c	12	54
Blackpool	c	13	55	Jersey	fg	14	57
Bristol	s	21	70	London	s	24	75
Cardiff	f	16	61	Manchester	f	17	63
Edinburgh	c	12	54	Newcastle	c	11	52
Glasgow	c	13	55	Ronaldsway	c	13	55

London

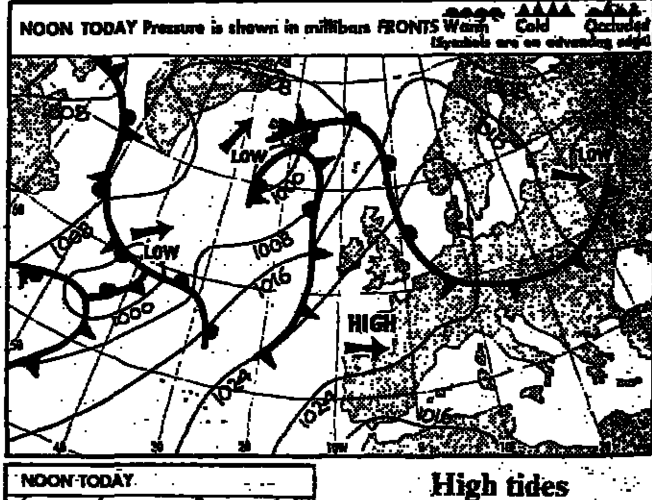
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 25C (77F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 14C (57F). Humidity: 6 pm, 43 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, a trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 11.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1021.6 millibars, steady.

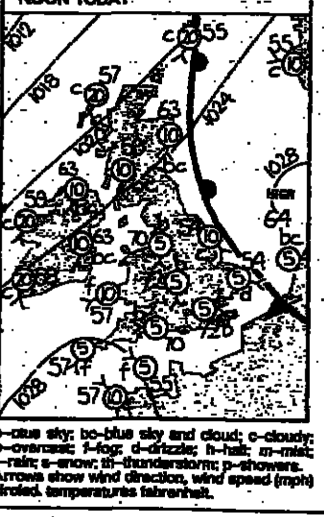
Saturday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 23C (73F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6 pm, 40 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 13.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1020.8 millibars, rising.

Highest and lowest

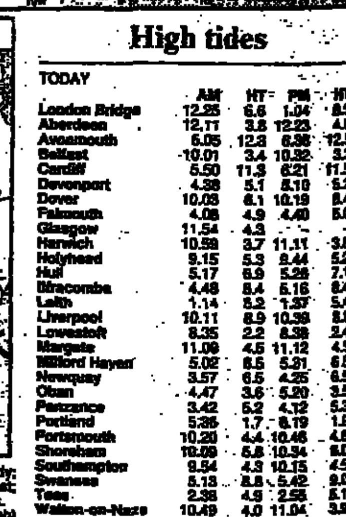
Yesterday: Highest day temp: London, 25C (77F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 10C (50F); highest rainfall: Markham, 0.04in; highest sunshine: Shanklin, 14.5hr.

Saturday: Highest day temp: Manchester, 24C (75F); lowest day max, Cape Wrath, 9C (48F); highest rainfall: none; highest sunshine: Eskdalemuir, Prestwick, 15.3hr.

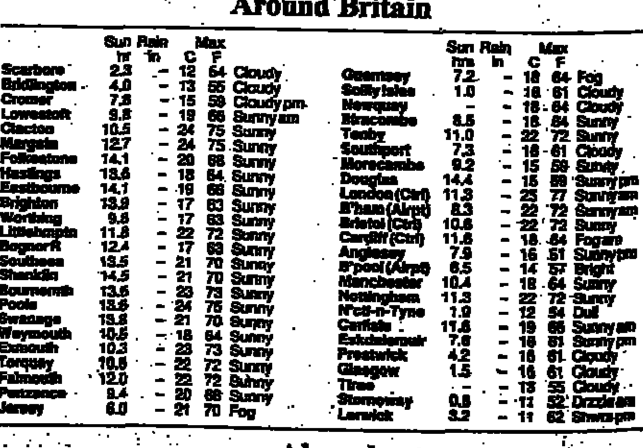




High tides



Around Britain



Abroad

